TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL. L. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882. NO. 11

EVELYN HOPE.

ROBERT BROWNING.

Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead!
Sit and watch by her side an hour.
That is her book-shelf, this is her bed;
She plucked that piece of geranium-flower,
Beginning to die, too, in the glass.
Little has yet been changed, I think;
The shutters are shut—no light may pass,
Save two long rays through the hinge's chink.

Sixteen years old when she died!
Perhaps she had scarcely heard my name—
It was not her time to love; beside,
Her life had many a hope and aim,
Duties enough and little cares;
And now was quiet, now astir—
Till God's hand beckoned unawares,
And the sweet white brow is all of her.

Is it too late, then, Evelyn Hope?
What! your soul was pure and true;
The good stars met in your horoscope,
Made you of spirit, fire, and dew;
And just because I was thrice as old,
And our paths in the world diverged so wide,
Each was naught to each, must I be told?
We were fellow mortals—naught beside?

No, indeed! for God above
Is great to grant, as mighty to make,
And creates the love to reward the love;
I claim you still, for my own love's sake!
Delayed, it may be, for more lives yet,
Through worlds I shall traverse not a few;
Much is to learn, and much to forget,
Ere the time be come for taking you.

But the time will come—at last it will—
When, Evelyn Hope, what meant, I shall say,
In the lower earth—in the years long still—
That body and soul so pure and gay;
Why your hair was amber I shall divine,
And your mouth of your own geranium's red—
And what you would do in the life to shine,
In the new life come in the old one's stead.

I have lived, I shall say, so much since then,
Given up myself so many times,
Gained me the gains of various men,
Ransacked the ages, spoiled the climes;
Yet one thing—one—in my soul's full scope,
Either I missed or itself missed me—
A want and failure in both, Evelyn Hope!
What is the issue? let us see!

I loved you, Evelyn, all the while;
My heart seemed full as it could hold—
There was place and to spare for the frank young smile,
And the red young mouth, and the hair's young gold.
So, hush! I will give you this leaf to keep;
See, I shut it inside the sweet, cold hand.
There, that is our secret: go to sleep!
You will wake, and remember, and understand.

NASBY IN EXILE.

More About Strasburg and the Cathedral—The Legend.

XLI.

The facade of the great cathedral is by Erwin, of Steinbach, the most famous architect of the Middle Ages, and is a marvel of beauty, its massive proportions being toned down and improved by the innumerable figures, statues and a fine rose window, 42 feet in diameter, that adorn it.

Entering the cathedral one is greatly impressed with the harmonious effect produced by the massive yet graceful columns from which spring the light arches that form the ceiling. The proportions are admirable, the hight being 99 feet, the width 45 yards and the length 121 yards.

The pulpit, a fine specimen of stone carving, dates back to 1485, and affords a good idea of the style of art that flourished in Germany at that time.

Next to the Cathedral itself, which demands a great deal of study, the great astronomical clock attracts the most attention. It was constructed during the years 1838—42 by a Strasburg clockmaker named Schwilgue, and is a wonderful piece of mechanism. The exterior, handsomely decorated with exquisite carvings and paintings, shows a perpetual calendar, with the feasts that vary according to their connection with Easter or Advent Sunday. The dial, which is 30 feet in circumference, is subject to a revolution in 365 or 366 days, and indicates the suppression of the secular dissextile days. There is also a complete planetarium representing the mean tropical revolutions of each of the planets visible to the naked eye, the phases of the moon, and the eclipses of the sun and moon calculated forever.

Then with the same mechanism a number of figures are made to go through certain motions at stated intervals. At noon, the 12 apostles appear before the Savior, who raises his hands to bless them, during which time a cock flaps his wings and crows three times. A figure of Death stands in the midst of figures representing the four ages. Childhood striking the first quarter of the hour, youth the second, manhood the third, and old age the last. Just before each quarter is struck, one of the two genii seated above this perpetual calendar strikes a note of warning. When the hour is struck by Death, the second of these genii turns over the hour glass he holds in his hand. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism.

As with everything else of public interest around this section where in olden times the imagination ran riot, this clock has its legend. It is said that long ages ago a mechanic of Strasburg, labored and studied for years for the accomplishment of some purpose that he kept secret from all his neighbors. Even his only child, a lovely girl, who was sought in marriage by a prospective Mayor of the City, and by a handsome young clockmaker, was not allowed to enter the chamber where this mysterious work was being carried on.

In the course of time the elder suitor was made Mayor and then proposed for the hand of the beautiful girl, who, loving the young man, refused him. Soon after this the old mechanic showed to the astonished citizens of Strasburg, who up to this time had ridiculed him as an insane person, the wonderful clock he had constructed. He at once became very popular, much to the disgust of the Mayor, who had been rejected by his daughter.

The clockmaker's fame spread all over the country, and the citizens of Basel, a neighboring City, attempted to buy the wonderful piece of mechanicism. But the corporation of Strasburg would not part with it, and caused a chapel to be built in the Cathedral for its reception. Then the citizens of Basel offered a large sum of money if the master would construct them a similar clock, and he accepted their offer.

This would never do. The wonderful clock was the principal glory of Strasburg, and people were coming from all parts of the then civilized world to see it. If Basel should have a clock like it or superior to it, it would divide the trade as well as the glory, and Strasburg, instead of standing alone as the possessor of such a piece of mechanism, would have a rival. Should Basel get a clock, the citizen thereof would cock his hat upon one side of his head and say, to a Strasburger, "You needn't put on airs about your old clock, with its 12 apostles, and all that. We see your 12 apostles and go you a Judas Iscariot better. You have a rooster it is true, we admit that, but we have one with all the latest improvements. He flaps his wings better than yours, and his crow is three times as loud. Come over to Basel and see a really good clock."

To prevent this the City Council of Strasburg, at the suggestion of the Mayor who had never got over being rejected by the clock-maker's daughter, determined to put out the old gentleman's eyes, which they rightly judged would prevent him from making any more clocks and Strasburg would still have the glory of owning the most wonderful one in the world. This was assented to and the poor man was asked if there was anything he wanted before the sentence was executed. He asked to have the terrible operation performed in front of his noble work. When taken before it, he gazed at it fondly, and secretly slipped out of place two or three important springs. Just as the torture was completed the works in the clock began to whirr, it struck 13 times and then ceased to work. The glory of Strasburg was destroyed. The artizan lost his sight, the City its clock, the Mayor his love—in short, it was a dead loss all around, as it always is when fair dealing is departed from.

Years after the young clockmaker married his old blind friend's daughter, and after many years of hard, steady work, succeeded in repairing and improving the clock, which was the predecessor of the one now in the Cathedral.

This is the legend of the clock.

In the Protestant Church of St. Thomas is one of the finest monuments in Europe. It was erected by Louis XV in honor of Marshal Saxe.

In front of a high tablet, upon which there is a long inscription, is a heroic sized figure of the marshal, dressed in military uniform. He is descending a short flight of steps leading to a coffin, the lid of which Death holds open for his reception. A female figure, representing France, attempts to detain the Marshall and ward off Death. On the left, Hercules in a mournful attitude, leans upon his club Commemorating the Marshall's victories in the Flemish War are the Austrian eagle, the Dutch lion, and the English lion.

The whole work is exquisitely done, the figures of France and Death being wonderful specimens of carving in marble. The artist, Pigalle, was occupied 20 years in the execution of this masterpiece.

There are several other things of interest in the old church of St. Thomas, besides the memorial of the great marshal, though they are of the ghastly order, and more curious than pleasing.

A great many years ago there lived in Strasburg a lunatic whose very soul was bound up in this old church. His soul being devoted to it, he determined to throw in his body, and so he starved himself to death that he might leave the corporation more money. He left all his fortune to the church and the least it could do was to give him a tomb, which it did, and then carved upon it his emaciated form, taking him after death that nothing should be lacking in ghastliness. When religion or vanity, or a compound of both is freakish it is very freakish.

The most repulsive sight in all Europe is within these venerable walls. The Duke of Nassau wanted immortality and so his remains—he was killed in battle—are carefully preserved in a glass case hermetically sealed, clad in the very garments he wore when death struck him. And after he was killed his little daughter, aged 13, died, and the family had her poor remains, clad in the silks and tinsel of the period, disposed of in the same way.

And there they are to this day, as beautiful a commentary on human hopes and human ambitions one would wish to see.

The Duke of Nassau was a mighty man in his day, and he hoped to be remembered of men for all time. What is he now? The flesh has melted from his bones, the very bones are crumbling into dust, the garments in which he was clad are disappearing, and all there is of him is a grinning ghastly skeleton, and the daughter is the same in the same way, the flesh has disappeared from her bones, the little finger once so plump and taper, is now a bone which time has eaten away to almost nothing, the ring of gold which she wore in life is still there, but it hangs on a time-wasted bone, the flesh having melted from under it.

It is a ghastly commentery. The Duke undertook a fight with Time with a certainty of Time's winning. The philosopher draws a moral from his poor remains, the loose-minded make jokes over them. Could he hear the comments on his once august body, he would get up and walk out of that church, and go and bury himself somewhere in some cemetery, that he might, as he should, be forgotten once for all. The Duke should have realized the fact before he had himself put in this glass case, that so far as earth goes, everything ends with death, and that efforts that men have made to perpetuate their memory have been invariably failures. The kings who built the pyramids, solid as they are, are scarcely remembered.

A PHILOSOPHICAL TRAMP.

It was in a famous beer house in Strasburg that we met an American who was not of the regulation kind, and who, consequently, was a sweet boon.

He came into the place with a slouching gait, though his manner was by no means deprecatory or humble. There was nothing in him to distinguish him from the regular tramp, except that his rum-illuminated face carried on its surface more intelligence and less brutality than the usual tramp shows, and he evidently had some idea of not bidding eternal good-bye to his respectability. Instead of the greasy wrap about the throat of the regular tramp he had a paper-collar, which he had unquestionably picked up somewhere and turned, and his coat was buttoned up carefully to conceal the painfully evident absence of a shirt, a deceit the confirmed tramp would scorn to practice. And then he wore a tall hat, and had made attempts to brush it, and his carriage, when he knew he was observed, was bold and defiant, and not cringing or slouching.

He sat down at the table with us and commenced conversation with some remarks about the weather, some original remarks concerning the state of trade, and from that he glided with a grace that was to be commended into a disquisition as to the effect upon the commerce of the world of the building of a ship canal across the Isthmus, and likewise the effect it would have upon the climate of the United States, ending his conversation with the request of the loan of a dollar.

"How happens it," I asked, "that a man informed as you are, with your evident education and your general information, should be borrowing dollars in this way?"

"Excuse me, sir," said he; "I have not borrowed dollars as yet, though I hope to. You have, as yet, made no response to my modest appeal. But why am I thus? Can you tell? Can I tell? Who is responsible for what happens to him? Who can control tastes? Who can analyze that subtle and unknown thing we call mind?"

"But who are you, anyhow?"

"I am a graduate of Harvard, sir, and a son of one of the once wealthiest men in Boston."

"Why this condition of things, then?"

"My dear sir, I was born fortunately. You would say unfortunately, I say fortunately. I had tastes, appetites, and a philosophical mind. While a student I indulged those tastes to the top of my bent. I was the best billiard player, the most constant and steady drinker, the hardest rider, and in fact the most confirmed pleasure-seeker in the College. I utterly refused to do anything that did not please me. I learned much, for the pursuit of knowledge afforded me a delight, but I would learn nothing that the getting of which did not afford me pleasure.

"At the close of my college career, the world was before me. The question was, what should I do? What should be the plan of my life? Should I go into business and make a great fortune? Should I go into literature and make myself an imperishable name? Should I go into politics and control the destinies of Nations?

"Fortunately philosophy came to my aid. What earthly good would all this do me? What good of piling up money? What good of making a name, and what earthly use was there in controlling the destiny of Nations? I could do something for myself, and what I did for myself I got the good of, but why worry about making a name, or why labor to make money which I could not take with me?

"I could see no good in any of it, and so I followed the impulses of my nature, feeling that if nature was no guide then was I lost, indeed.

"I sang, I drank, I yachted, I did everything till my money was gone, and here I am."

"Would it not have been better for you had you followed a more reputable career?"

"I don't see it. I could have done anything that I wanted to, but to what purpose? Sir, the world is coming to an end, shortly. The approach of various planets to the earth, the frequency of comets, the changes so common now that have been totally unknown, all conspire to a very sudden ending of the planet on which we live and move. Within my life-time, doubtless, there will be a collapse. We shall either get away from the sun or get into it, or some erratic planet will come bouncing into us, and the entire universe will go to eternal smash. The earth will either melt or freeze solid, or it will be dispersed into infinitesimal fragments.

"Now, sir, let me ask you what encouragement there is for a man to worry himself about making a fortune with this terrible condition of things staring him in the face? What good would the ownership of the New York Central Railroad be, when there is a certainty that the entire structure, road-bed, depots, rolling-stock and everything will be utterly destroyed within my life-time? Under such circumstances who would care to own a City, or to possess in fee-simple the cattle on a thousand hills? What is beef going to be worth then?

"And then reputation. When the earth melts and the sky is rolled up like a scroll, where is is your Shakspeare? Where is Milton, Byron, Burns and the long list of men who have written that their names may be everlasting? The dust of Shakspeare will be mingled with that of the organ-grinder across the street, and the pyramids will be of no more account than the dirt-heap across the street, which the Street Commissioner never moves away. The libraries will all be destroyed, and in the general annihilation, clergymen, scholars, capitalists, life insurance agents, Presidents, Emperors, book agents and tramps will all stand upon a common level. One fragment of me may assume the character of an aerolite and astonish the natives of another planet, and another fragment may go to feed the sun and thus furnish heat for the shivering tramp on Mars, and mingled with me may be the iron that is now in the system of Vanderbilt.

"Therefore I have no desire for a name or money. Things are not as permanent as is desirable for an ambitious man.

"But speaking of the great Cataclysm that is imminent, I did not hear any response to my application for a loan of a dollar to relieve my hunger. That is permanent, and will be till the universal smash-up."

I gave the man a franc.

"It is little but it will do, it will assuage the pangs of hunger. A philosopher needs but little. Thank you. Farewell forever. In the smash that is to come, let us hope that our fragments may come together, and that we may sail through space in company."

And he departed. He did not go to a restaurant, but he went as straight as the bird flies to the nearest brandy shop from which he emerged in a minute with his face illuminated. He did not live by bread alone.

Strasburg is rich in antiquity, rich in the quaintest old houses on the Continent, houses that commence inland from the the sidewalk, each story projecting above the one under it, the fronts filled full of carving of the quaintest and most curious description. These houses, some of them, count the years of their being by the hundreds, and Strasburg, sleepy old town that it is, either keeps them because she is too lazy to pull them down, or because she really treasures them because of their age.

An American looking at them feels that time has gone backward with him, and that he has awakened in the 14th century.

Here you see the genuine Alsatian costume. The women are, as a rule, fine-looking, some of them pretty, and the style of dress fits their peculiar style of beauty. They wear an immense bow of wide black ribbon, which stands up at the back of the head, and flares out at the side like the wings of a wind-mill. This admits of no hat or any other head-gear, and its effect, though odd at first sight, is rather pleasing. However, anything looks well on a pretty woman, and the women of Alsace are all comely. They wear their gowns short, that the effect of shapely ankles and trim feet may not be lost, and altogether they are a good lot.

The peculiarity of the old houses in Strasburg, already spoken of, is greatly intensified by the huge storks' nests that crown the large awkward chimneys of many of the houses. All Summer long, the great white storks live in Strasburg, until the cold weather drives them further south. Their nests are built on the tops of chimneys, of rough sticks and straw, and are very clumsy-looking affairs. But when there is a white stork standing in them, solemn and grave, on one leg, the other drawn closely under him, the effect is extremely ludicrous.

The Stork is a peculiarly Strasburgian institution. It is considered a bad omen if a Stork leaves a house, in the chimney of which he has once built his nest, and misfortune is certain, so they believe, to follow any one who mistreats or offends a stork.

There are thousands of legends about them, in brief the stork figures in everything Strasburgian. It is said that about a week before their departure in the Autumn, all the storks meet in a meadow outside of the city and hold solemn council, the oldest acting as chairman, and all talking and discussing things the same as men do, only in their own language. It is not said that they come to blows in their debates, as American Congressmen do, but that is doubtless because they know only French and German usages. The stork is a well behaved bird.

The Mormons.

Chicago Tribune.

The proportions in which foreign countries have contributed to Mormonism are shown in the following figures, which are compiled from the censuses of 1870 and 1880:

	1870.	1880.
Born in England	16,073	19,654
Born in Scotland	2,391	3,301
Born in Wales	1,783	2,390
Born in Ireland	502	1,321
Born in Denmark	4,957	7,791
Born in Sweden	1,700	3,750
Born in Norway	613	1,214
Born in Switzerland	509	1,040
Born in Germany	358	886

England, it will be seen, makes the chief contribution to Mormonism, and next to England come those Scandinavian countries to whose people the Anglo-Saxon stock is close akin. The infrequency of Irish or German Mormons is very remarkable, and the Latin races of Europe never have been hospitable to Mormon missionaries. The number of proselytes made among Americans during the last 20 years is very small. They are few and far between. The recruiting ground is Great Britain and Scandinavia.

Some Other Day.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Ah," he exclaimed, as he pressed her tenderly to him at parting, "Shall I hold you in these arms again to-morrow, and paint our future with the bright pigments of the imagination."

"No," she said calmly, "Not to-morrow; to-morrow's wash day."

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of an Eye Witness, Who was with the First Federal Forces that Entered the City.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Permit me to make a statement with reference to the burning of Columbia, S. C., as there is so much controversy about it. I was in one of first regiments that entered the City, and was at the head of the regiments. The First Division of the 15th army corps crossed the river under cover of darkness, two miles above the City, the night previous to entering it On the morning of the 17th we had a skirmish with Hampton's cavalry, drove them back and gained access to the main road, leading into the City, The First Brigade was commanded by Col. Stone, of the 25th Iowa Infantry. One regiment was on the right of the brigade and by order was in the advance on gaining the public highway. We had no opposition, and moved in column down the road toward the City. We had not advanced far when we were met by the City Council who made a formal surrender of the City to Col. Story. I stood within 50 feet of them when they halted with their white flag, and asked that the citizens be protected and the City saved from destruction. Col. Story said he would do all in his power to protect the City and its inhabitants. When we reached the main street the smoke was arising from a street that laid north as I recollect, from the market house. I, with many others, asked citizens what caused the smoke, the answer was it was cotton fired by Hampton's cavalry. I went around to the fire and saw many bales cut open and fired in the middle of the street. The wind was blowing a gale, and soon the cotton was blown into the pailings around the houses and I saw bunches of burning cotton blow and lodge in the evergreens inside the yards in many places. I went from there to the States prison with about 10 or 12 others to release some Federal soldiers imprisoned. On my return many buildings were on fire. The City fire engines were brought out and soldiers detailed to run them by company until after 12 o'clock that night, when we were relieved by other troops and removed two miles below the City, and camped for two or three days. During the night almost every soldier in our brigade that was not detailed to guard a residence or was not on detail to run the engines, was engaged in helping families to remove their household effects to a place of safety. I helped to move two families three times during the night to keep them from being burned up. I can verify this statement made by Lieut. Young, as being substantially true, I have wondered why there was so much controversy about this matter, when so many officers and men only make affidavit to the fact of five being in the street at the time the Federal forces entered the City. I could give the names of many officers and men that I am personally acquainted with that I think witnessed about the same that your humble servant did.

W. G. PENNEBAKER.

Late Hospital Steward, 4th Reg't. Iowa V. V. Infantry, 1st brigade, 1st Div. 15th A. C.

Farmersville, Tulare Co., Cal. Feb. 27.

AN ESTHETIC INFLUENCE.

Effect of Different Hats upon a Peculiarly Sensitive Man.

Puck.

"Yes, sir," he said, "my grandfather was a very peculiar man. He was extremely sensitive to influences that do not generally affect other men. His peculiarity was that his temperament changed according to the hat he wore. And he wore all kinds of hats.

"He must have been a good many varieties of one man," said the listener.

"He was. Now, for instance, when he wore a Derby hat he was merely commonplace. He behaved himself like an ordinary man, and had no special characteristics—nothing calculated to attract the attention of a bullbog, if I may so express it."

"Well, there's nothing peculiar about that."

"No; but just listen. When he put on a slouch hat, his character changed entirely. He became ruffianly and desperate, and swaggered around like a hired bravo or an advance agent out of a job. His best friends were afraid of him, and he had only to put his sombrero on to keep away the most energetic bill-collector."

"If I were like that, I'd have a felt hat riveted to my head," said the other man.

"Then, when he put on a cap with a vizor, he became simply low. He used to hang around barrooms, although he was a strict temperance man, and he consorted with car-conductors and statesmen, and that class of people."

"So long as he didn't associate with poets it was all right."

"He never got so low as that. But you ought to have seen him when he put a silk hat on. The moment he appeared on the street in a beaver he looked so respectable that people used to come up to him and ask him to accept the Chairmanships of mass-meetings or to serve as a Director of charitable associations, and on one occasion he was actually arrested on suspicion of being a bank President."

"How is it," inquired the other man, doubtfully, "that we have never heard of your grandfather?"

"He died young. The way it happened was this: He once went out in a silk hat, and a man came along who mistook him for the receiver of a savings bank who had received all that was left of the unfortunate depositors' money after the smash-up. This man struck him on the head, and broke down the hat. It then resembled the discouraged-looking tile always worn by inebriates on the stage. True to his peculiarity, my grandfather at once became profoundly intoxicated, although, as I have said, he never had drunk a drop in his life, and he died in 15 minutes of delirium tremens."

"Let us adjourn to the nearest bakery," said the other man; "and I will purchase the establishment for you."

He Was Agitated.

Brooklyn Eagle.

There had been a seeming coolness between the lovers. One day Emily's schoolmate ventured to refer to the subject and asked her:

"When did you see Charley last?"

"Two weeks ago to-night."

"What was he doing?"

"Trying to get over the fence."

"Did he appear to be much agitated?"

"So greatly," returned Emily, "that it took all the strength of papa's new bulldog to hold him."

When It Will Succeed.

Texas Siftings.

A Greenback paper says its party will succeed ultimately. That reminds us of a Galveston man who was dunned to pay what he owed, but he always put the creditor off by promising to pay it "ultimately."

"But I want you to fix a date. What does ultimately mean?"

"I just mean I'll pay it ultimately, and d—d ultimately."

How She Will Know.

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Alice writes us asking how she can be sure that she loves her young man. The only certain test that we know of is this: If your young man is like the general run and confines his conversation almost exclusively to talking about himself, and you find yourself able to stand it and are interested in it all, Alice, "your name is Dennis."

SWEET EVENINGS COME AND GO.

GEORGE ELIOT.

Sweet evenings come and go, love,
They came and went of yore;
This evening of our life, love,
Shall go and come no more.

When we have passed away, love,
All things will keep their name;
But yet no life on earth love,
With ours will be the same.

The daisies will be there, love,
The stars in heaven will shine,
I shall not feel thy wish, love,
Nor thou thy hand in thine.

A better time will come, love,
And better souls be born;
I would not be the best, love,
To leave thee now forlorn.

SWEET CHARITY.

It is Even More Expensive Than Sweet.

Brooklyn Eagle.

It was at a church-fair, and he had come there at the special request of his "cousin," who was at the head of the flower-table. He opened the door bashfully, and stood, hat in hand, looking at the brilliant scene before him, when a young lady rushed up, and, grabbing him by the arm, said:

"O you must, you will, take a chance in our cake. Come right over here. This way!"

Blushing to the roots of his hair, he stammered one that "Really he didn't have the pleasure of knowing——"

"O that's all right," said the young lady. "You'll know me better before you leave. I'm one of the managers, you understand. Come! The cake will all be taken if you don't hurry, and she almost dragged him over to one of the middle tables. "There now—only 50 cents a slice, and you may get a real gold ring: You had better take three or four slices. It will increase your chances, you know."

"You're very good," he stammered. "But I'm not fond of cake—that is, I haven't any use for the ring—I——"

"Ah, that will be ever so nice," said the young lady, "for now if you get the ring you can give it back, and we'll put it in another cake."

"Y-e-e-s," said the young man, with a sickly smile. "To be sure, but——"

"O, there isn't any but about it," said the young lady; smiling sweetly. "You know you promised!"

"Promised?"

"Well, no, not exactly that; but you will take just one slice," and she looked her whole soul into his eyes."

"Well, I suppose——"

"To be sure. There is your cake," and she slipped a great slice into his delicately-gloved hands as he handed her a $1 bill. O, that is too nice," added the young lady, as she plastered another piece of cake on top of the one she had just given him. "I knew you would take at least two chances," and his $1 bill disappeared across the table, and then she called to a companion: "O, Miss Larkins, here is a gentleman who wishes to have his fortune told."

"O, does he? Send him over," answered Miss Larkins.

"I beg your pardon, but I'm afraid you are mistaken. I don't remember saying anything about——"

"O, but you will," said the first young lady, tugging at the youth's arm. "It's for the good of the cause, and you won't refuse," and once more the beautiful eyes looked soulfully into his. "Here we are. Now, take an envelope. Open it. There! you are going to be married in a year. Isn't that jolly? Seventy-cents, please." This time the youth was careful to hand out the exact change.

"O, I should just like to have my fortune told. May I?" said the young lady.

"Of course you may, my dear," said Miss Larkins, handing out one of her envelopes. "O, dear, you are going to be married this year, too. Seventy-five cents more, please," and the poor youth came down with another dollar note. "No change here, you know," added Miss Larkins, putting the greenback in her pocket.

"O, come, let's try our weight," said the first young lady, once more tugging at the bashful youth's coat-sleeve, and before he knew where he was he found himself standing on the platform on the scales. "One hundred and thirty-two," said the young lady. "O, how I should like to be a great heavy man like you," and she jumped on the scales like a bird. "One hundred and eighteen. Well, that is light. One dollar, please."

"What!" said the youth, "one dollar! Isn't that pretty steep? I mean, I——"

"O, but you know," said the young lady, "it is for charity"; and another dollar was added to the treasury of the fair.

"I think I'll have to go. I have an engagement at——"

"O, but you must buy me a bouquet for taking you all round," said the young lady. "Right over here," and they were soon in front of the flower-table. "Here is just what I want," and the young lady picked up a basket of roses and violets. "Seven dollars, please."

"O, Jack, is that you?" cried the poor youth's "cousin" from behind the flower-counter, "and buying flowers for Miss Giggle, too. O, I shall be terribly jealous unless you buy me a basket, too," and she picked up an elaborate affair. "Twelve dollars, please, Jack," and the youth put down the money, looking terribly confused, and much as though he didn't know whether to make a bolt for the door or give up all hope and settle down in despair.

"You'll excuse me ladies," he stammered, "but I must go. I have——"

"Here, let me pin this in your buttonhole," interrupted his "cousin." "Fifty cents, please," and then the youth broke away, and made a straight line for the door.

"Well, if I ever visit another fair, may I be—be——d!" he ejaculated, as he counted over his cash to see if he had the car-fare to ride home.

English Idiosyncrasies.

The idiosyncrasies of the English language are no better illustrated than in the following doggerel which is sailing around the newspapers:

Remember, though box in the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes;
And remember, though fleece in the plural is fleeces,
The plural of goose is not gooses nor geese;
And remember, though house in the plural is houses,
The plural of mouse should be mice, and not mouses.
Mouse it is true, in the plural is mice,
But the plural of house should be houses, not hice;
And foot, it is true, in the plural is feet,
But the plural of root should be roots, and not reet.

What we want is a reform in our language.

A Very Tall Duck Story.

Richmond Dispatch.

A reliable gentleman at West Point writes as follows: "This is true. Some time since, while out ducking on Dividing Creek, a tributary of Chesapeake Bay, a hen duck, known as a dipper species, came within easy reach of my gun. I discharged both barrels, completely covering and breaking her wing with No. 4 shot. Being determined to capture the game, a friend and myself secured a boat and went in pursuit. Getting again in gun-shot reach, I discharged two more barrels, killing the duck to all appearances. We picked her up and removed feathers and entrails, cut her head off, and put her in the water for the purpose of washing the blood off, when, to our astonishment, she swam away, giving us another pursuit, which was successful after some trouble. I can prove this."

Et tu, Harvard.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Et tu, Harvard! Scholasticus non bustibus, sed defalcatione tuam. Eheu! religiose cashier dum crankibus et speculatione scripeit. Monstrum horrendum! Hic, hec, hoc.

"LET NOBODY PASS."

A Guardsman's Story.

III.

The Grand-Duchess Paulina and her suite occupied nearly a whole wing of the palace. Her Imperial Highness was a good-natured widowed princess, about 40 years old, who had many children, and kept a court of her own, which was renowned for its easy intercourse and gayety. Her Highness—a handsome woman of majestic stature and mien—was very fond of the society of artists, authors and wits, and almost every evening there was a gathering of such persons in her hospitable apartments.

On this particular night, however, no company was expected; and Archie McEwen had nothing to do but to sit in a nicely-furnished saloon, which was set apart for the officers on guard, and which, by the thoughtful princess's orders, was always liberally stocked with pictorial albums and French novels. It was no business of his to prevent visitors from coming in or going out, unless summoned to do so by the major-domo, who, of course, had his own instructions as to what visitors were to be admitted. This confidential servant informed McEwen that her Imperial Highness was not at present indoors, having gone out with some of her ladies for a stroll in the park.

Seated near the open window of the guard-room, with his helmet, sword and gauntlets on (for he could not, while on guard, lay these aside for a minute), McEwen presently saw a party of ladies—among whom he thought he recognized the Grand-Duchess—cross the lawn and make for the principal entrance of the palace wing. He went forth at once to call out the guard and receive her Highness with the honors; but when they were at a hundred yards from the door the party branched away to the left, and made for the main building of the palace, where the Czar's apartments were. McEwen remained standing under the portico, to enjoy the evening air, and in a few minutes three ladies, coming from another direction than that whither the first party had gone, approached the entrance. The lady in the middle was closely muffled in a cloak with a hood, and held a handkerchief before her mouth.

"It is the Grand-Duchess," said the major domo, bustling forward.

"Impossible; I just saw her Imperial Highness go toward the main building," rejoined the Major.

"No; pardon me. It was the Grand-Duchess Anne whom you saw. And see, Major, you needn't call out the guard. One of the ladies has waved her handkerchief, which is always a sign that her Imperial Highness wishes to enter unnoticed.

There was an anxiety about the major-domo's manner which made McEwen eye him closely. He had not seemed pleased when, an hour before, the cuirassier officer had come to relieve the tipsy hussar; and now he was over-desirous to pack off the Major to his guard-room. McEwen remembered how General Strenko had fooled him by pretending to be the Grand-Duke Nicholas, and a suspicion flashed upon his mind that the lady now advancing was not the Grand-Duchess Paulina. Considering the political condition of Russia, such a suspicion, once formed, had to be acted upon promptly.

"Please, Monsier le Comte, stand aside!" exclaimed the major-domo, in agitation. "Her Imperial Highness does not wish military honors to be paid her."

"My post is here," answered McEwen in a tone which struck the old servant dumb with dismay; and, flashing out his sword, he made the military salute as the three ladies entered.

The lady who was said to be the Grand-Duchess acknowledged the courtesy by a bend of the head. But this did not satisfy McEwen. A true Ground-Duchess, thought he, would have shown her face, if only for an instant, to return the salute of an officer of her own guards. There was no reason for her keeping her features so closely muffled in summer time, unless, indeed, she had a toothache.

While these reflections passed rapidly through the soldier's brain, he remarked that the step of the suspicious lady was less assured and more quick than became her position. She tried to glide by with her face turned away; but McEwen, striding to the foot of the staircase, boldly confronted the three, though he lowered his sword's point and made a low bow as he did so.

"Pardon me, Madam," he said, addressing the lady to the right, whose beautiful young face was unfamiliar to him. "Will you tell me whom it is that you are conducting to her Imperial Highness's presence?"

"Why, do you not know the Grand-Duchess herself?" exclaimed the young lady, her pretty features becoming pink with confusion.

"What is the password, Madam?" asked McEwen, convinced now that if he were really in presence of the Grand-Duchess, she would put an end to this scence immediately.

"I forget—isn't it the name of some cheese?" stammered the young lady, whose distress was now painful: "Roquefort, Brie, Gruyere—"

"Make another guess," said the Scotchman, ironically.

"Neuchatel," whispered the lady in the middle to her attendant, but as she bent her head to do this, McEwen whisked away the handkerchief she had been holding to her mouth, and lo! the moustached face of a man was laid bare before him!

"Soho, sir, who are you that come masquerading about palaces in this fashion?" cried McEwen, seizing the intruder by the wrist; and he was about to call for the guard, when the young lady, hastily placing one of her small hands on his mouth, implored him to be silent. Her looks had such a wild expression of entreaty in them that no soldier could have resisted them. At the same time the old major-domo, who was rushing about like an old hen frightened at the screech of a hawk, kept on cackling:

"For pity's sake, sir, have patience and all shall be explained. Let us come into the officers' room where we shall be out of earshot. Everything shall be explained,"

"You had better explain things," cried McEwen, turning all his wrath upon the major-domo as a convenient scapegoat. "You are a party to the whole affair: I read it in your eyes. March on in front, my man, I am not going to lose sight of you."

The old servant, trembling as if he had the ague, shambled on in front; the gentleman in female attire followed, muttering some not very ladylike oaths; but of the two attendant ladies, the younger and prettier one suddenly darted away and ran up the stairs as hard as she could go, without once looking round. On reaching the landing, she darted through the door leading to the Grand-Duchess's private apartments like one who knew her way.

Archie McEwen twirled his moustache in perplexity, as he watched the fair fugitive escape him, but the other attendant, who was a middle-aged person of lowlier station, touched his arm and said to him in Russian! "You need not feel uneasy, my lord. Mlle de Cypri has gone to fetch her Imperial Highness in person."

McEwen thereupon walked into the guard-room, where he immediately obtained proof that the adventure which he had nipped in the bud had no such serious complexion as he had at first feared. The gentleman in lady's clothes had thrown off his cloak and an elaborate blonde wig, and showed McEwen the good-looking face of a young nobleman who was well-known to him.

Addressing him in a tone wherein mortification and some amusement were blended with vexation, this young man said: "There, Makuine, do you recognize me—the Marquis de Cypri of the Preobajentski Guards?"

"Certainly I do," answered the Scottish officer, who was too much astonished to laugh. "But why on earth did you come here in such a disguise?"

"That is no business of yours."

"I will leave your good sense to judge that. If you had been on guard, and I had come here masquerading as the Grand-Duchess, what should you have done?"

The young man (who was a nobleman of French descent, though naturalized in Russia) made no direct answer; but a moment later, breaking into an awkward laugh, he said: "Am I to consider myself your prisoner?"

"Certainly not, now I know who you are," replied McEwen. "If you will send up your name to her Imperial Highness and she likes to receive you, the matter will not concern me. It was only that blundering old fool, (pointing to the shivering major-domo), who made me stop you by saying you were the Grand-Duchess. If he had named you as any other lady I should have no right or desire to pry into your face".

"I think, though, you might have guessed that anyone coming here with my sister, who is a maid of honor to the Grand-Duchess, had a right to pass unquestioned," remarked the Marquis de Cypri, with French testiness.

"Is that young lady (he was going to say 'that beautiful young lady') your sister?" inquired McEwen. "I was not aware that she belonged to her Highness's household."

"It is true that she was only appointed a fortnight ago," answered the Marquis. "But, anyhow, Monsieur le Comte, this is a pretty kettle of fish which you have set stirring. We have not heard the last of it."

McEwen guessed as much, and wished himself a hundred miles away. He was afraid that he had unwillingly discovered the secret of some gallant *liason* of the Grand Duchess, about which a loyal subject would have preferred to know nothing, and he muttered silent anathemas upon Wildotski, whose tipsiness had brought him to this predicament.

It was too late, however, for regrets. Suddenly the door opened, and the Grand-Duchess Paulina herself entered, followed by Mlle. de Cypri. Her Highness had a commanding figure, and now bore her head with an imperial air rendered the more significant by a flush of anger that suffused her cheeks. Her countenance fell, however, when she beheld Makuine: "I thought young Wildotski was on guard," she said, her blush fading away into pallor.

"So he was, but he is unwell, and Makuine took his place," answered Cypri, who looked sulky and ashamed in his feminine clothes, and remained seated in the Grand-Duchess's presence.

"Ah! Malouieff leave the room," said her Highness, addressing the major-domo; and for a moment after the servant had retired there was silence in the room. The Grand Duchess was agitated, and cast two or three inquiring glances at Makuine before she ventured to speak. She was trying to observe on his countenance what effect the scene had produced upon him; but he stood in a respectful attitude, his expression quite composed.

"Count Makuine, you are a man of honor and can keep a secret," said the Grand-Duchess at last. "I cannot let you go away with a false impression about what has happened to-night. The Marquis de Cypri is my husband." Makuine bowed, first to the Grand-Duchess, then to the Marquis, and tried to refrain from any look of astonishment. The princess proceeded with more calmness and dignity now that her secret was out. "The Marquis and I were privately married a month ago, but for many reasons we cannot yet disclose our union. The Czar disapproved our attachment, and last week my husband was ordered to go and reside for six months upon his estates. If it were known that he was here he would be arrested. That is why he was obliged to come to my house to-night in disguise."

"You understand now the importance of holding your tongue about all this," remarked De Cypri, whose good-humor was returning, though he was still a little vexed, and cast disgusted glances at his petticoats.

"Not a soul shall hear the secret from me," promised the Scotchman, bending his looks rather toward the beautiful Mlle. de Cypri than toward the Grand-Duchess as he spoke. That young lady reddened and turned her head away.

"It is well. I know our secret could not be in safer hands," declared the Grand-Duchess, graciously, and a very sweet smile spread itself over her plump, dimpled cheeks, that were like cream and roses. "Since you know the truth, however, Count Makuine, we must see whether we cannot make it turn to your advantage and to ours. Colonel Solojine, my aide-de-camp, is going to be promoted, and his place

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MARCH. 16.

FOR THE LADIES.

When a pretty Irish girl is stolen away they suspect some boycotter.—*Hartford Times.*

Beware—In case of a fire at the opera house, the woman with the big hat will find it jammed down over her eyes, and she will never get out alive. Selah.—*Evansville Argus.*

"Yes," said the practical wife, "I'm looking for some dashing sort of a girl to coax my husband to elope. He'll probably stay away two weeks and so be out of the way until I can get all through house-cleaning."—*Boston Post.*

The two friends were talking about theaters. "How wide is the stage opening at Music Hall?" asked one. "Well, I don't know exactly," said the other, "but it is just the width of a Gainsborough hat on the seat in front."—*Lowell Citizen.*

Blanche Howard, the author of "One Summer" and "Aunt Serena," is now in Stuttgart, and has under her charge Lawrence Barrett's three daughters. She has a permanent home there, and has five or six American girls living with her.

There was nothing peculiar about a recent Toronto wedding up to the point when the married couple quitted the church. Then the bride dropped her husband's arm, got into her father's carriage, and returned home alone. She refused either to see him again or to make any explanation of her conduct.

Mrs. Hutter, of Virginia, says, in defense of the cart-wheel hat: "Why, only a brief week ago, one rainy night, I walked for two squares behind a young couple, whose best protection from the driving storm was a Gainsboro hat and their simple, loving faith in each other. It was a beautiful and affecting sight."

There is considerable talk among theatrical people over the domestic infelicity of the Follin family. It has long been known that Mrs. Follin, or, as she is better known, Maud Granger, and her husband were at "outs," but, as the same may be said of almost every actress and her husband, it excited no particular attention. The pair are to settle their difficulties in a divorce court.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

"Time makes all things even" except old numbers.

Epitaph for a carpenter—Passed to the higher plane.

The fat man is lazy because he wants to spare himself.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Why is the vowel "o" the only one sounded? Because all the others are inaudible.

By contracting a disease you help to spread it. Queer, isn't it?—*New Haven Palladium.*

Embroidered mustard plasters are now recognized as a necessary feature of esthetic medication.

Moon beams are the strongest timbers used in building castles in the air.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The wild horses pasturing in the pampas of the Argentine Republic are estimated to number 2½ millions.

Barnum's baby elephant will probably draw well—at least until he is weaned.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The rumors of the illness of the poet Whittier are denied. He is somewhat deaf and his hair and beard are white and thin. But he is still active.

A dead fish, with arms 32 feet long, has been caught off the banks of Newfoundland. What a splendid field for vaccination!—*Old City Derrick.*

It costs a Buffalo man $10 to hit another on the head with a billiard cue. Thus one by one the beauties of the game are taken away.—*Rochester Express.*

A resident of Belfast, Ohio, has been put under bonds of $500 to appear before the Grand Jury on the charge of opening a letter written by his wife to her father.

An Illinois boy was choked to death on a grain of coffee. This proves that the man who goes out between acts must stick to cloves or lemon peel.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

The Boston forger, Winslow, has turned Spaniard, and is making money hand over fist in Rio de Janeiro. His second wife clings to him, although she knows his first wife is living.

In a trial before a Justice at Dodge City, Kan., a witness who was being bullyragged by a cross-examining lawyer called on the Court for protection. The Justice handed him a pistol. "I have no further questions," said the lawyer.

John B. Gough had neuralgia of the stomach in Wisconsin. He wouldn't take whisky, so they packed him on the outside with hot bricks. There is no disputing about tastes, but most folks would prefer a stone wall within to a brick one without.—*Boston Post.*

The popularity of the violin among the laboring classes of England was recently shown by the attendance of over 400 applicants for instructions at the recent opening of the "penny violin classes" at Birmingham. Only a penny a lesson is charged, the instruction being given in large classes.

Late estimates indicate that nearly a million acres of French vineyards have been turned to other uses, and that more than two-thirds of the remainder are more or less affected by the phylloxera. Everywhere in the wine districts windlasses await work tearing up the shrivelled and blackened stalks of the vines to be carted away for firewood.

A school teacher at Albany, Athens Co., in order to develop the minds of his pupils, the other day required each one to express on a slip of paper and hand to him what vocation he expected to follow, or in other words what he or she expected to be in the future. The report from a sprightly 10-year old miss was: "A poor man's wife."

A Narrow Squeak for Niagara.

St. James Gazette (London.)

[Mr. Oscar Wilde was at first disappointed with Niagara. He complained of its want of grandeur and variety of line, but he admitted that the colors of the Falls were beautiful. Undeath the Falls he realized their majesty and the strength of the physical forces at work.—*Morning Paper.*

Falls of Niagara! what shall I say to you?
What sort of view of your merits convey to you?
You who gave so many visitors awed
(Mostly inferior persons, no doubt of it),
Shall I pronounce you successful, or "out of it?"
Are you consummate, or are you a fraud?

Much as I fear that my hosts will be hurt if I
Cannot consent to your merits to certify,
Truth, which is quite too supremely divine,
May not be blighted without blameful temerity;
Where, then, Niagara, where's your variety?
Where, my poor Falls, is your grandeur of line?

Must I decide that you scarcely have got any?
Must I remark on your painful monotony?
Must I—since thus you continue to thrust
Water in floods on one's senses incessantly—
Animadvert on this feature unpleasantly?
Worthy cascade, I'm afraid that I must.

Tell me, too, pray, is that curve satisfactory?
Are not those beetling precipices perceptibly packed awry?
Is not the water a trifle too flat?
Look to the left of it, look to the right of it—
Look at the breadth as compared with the hight of it;
Is there no room for improvement in *that?*

Still you have points which may serve you recognizingly—
Points which have won you your worshippers seemingly,
Since even I can allow their delight:
What though your curves may be molded less graciously,
Yet is our color distinctly too preciously
Toned into harmonies utterly right.

Aye, and in sooth at your stream when I look again
(More when I enter that galleried nook again),
Something of majesty now do I note;
Nor can I question the force that is dashing you
Over the precipice, not to say splashing you
Over my wonderful fur-collared coat.

Yes, after all you may win the esthetical
Judgment by—ha! the afflatus poetical!
Quick! the tin-album at once, if you please!
"Hark to that roar, as of mighty Democracy
Beating the shore of effete Aristocracy
Where the vain monarchs lie snoozing at ease."

Courage, Americans! close is the ordeal,
Judged is the cause, and with sympathy cordial
Here I announce my decision to you.
Justly yet kindly can I in this matter act:
Lo! I approve of you, fortunate cataract!
Falls of Niagara, pass! you will do.

Bad Mistake.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

The Alsatian gypsies bury their dead with a bean in the mouth. In the next world they pass for Boston people, and are hustled right off to Satan.

The St. Louis (Mo.) *Post-Dispatch* at the close of a long article says: In fact St. Jacobs Oil is pushing all other remedies out of the field, and excellent though some of the liniments formerly offered are, the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil is magical in cases of sciatica, rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, nervous headache, lumbago and scores of other disorders; while in the case of sprains and for general use is better than the advice of many physicians. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

For the BLADE.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN PYRAMID.

A MONOGRAPH.

BY J. RALSTON SKINNER.

[Copyright by J. Ralston Skinner, 1882.]

IV.

We have traced a close connection between the very ancient Egyptians and Hebrews from Bible sources. Also, that there was intimate relations between the Egyptians and that Semitic race from whence the Hebrews had their origin, as to that old Territory stretching across from the head of the Persian Gulf to the Nile, which was called Ethiopia. Moreover that the language spoken and written by the oldest Egyptians of which we know anything was the Coptic, whose framework is preserved in the Coptic scriptures; and that the Coptic language, having a very limited number of words, possesses so intimate a relation to the Semitic or Hebrew, that the one may be said to be a dialect of the other. This being held in mind, we come to the actual remains in Egyptian ground. From the comparative study of the crania found in the tombs close to the Great Pyramid at Memphis (El Guzeh), Dr. Morton says: "They have convinced me that the people were neither Asiatics nor Europeans, but aboriginal and indigenous inhabitants of the valley of the Nile, or some contiguous region; peculiar in their physiognomy, isolated in their institutions, and forming one of the primordial centers of the human family. Egypt was the parent of art, science, and civilization. Of these she gave much to Asia, and received some modifying influences in return; but nothing more." The faces of the higher and controlling classes of this race showed great mental power, together with a placid, peaceful impression. As a mark of superior race: "The hair, wherever any of it remains, is long, curling, and of the finest texture." The sculptured remains show the striking fact that going back very far, even to the 17th or Theban dynasty, about 1,700 B. C., as supposed, the faces of the royal families have an unmistakable Hebrew type, until in the face of Rameses II. we have one of the grandest types of face which the world possesses; one that has the characteristics of the conqueror, the monarch, the law maker and the man, pre-eminently before all others known, and which gives much of that ideal chosen of sculptors and painters, to compass the portraiture of the divine. In this face we have the clear transmission of the features of his royal mother Toira, unmistakably Jewish. Still, the head and color which is said to have been the ancient Egyptian type of race, was that of a red man, and under it is to be found one of the fourth, or Memphis, or pyramid building, dynasty, viz.: that of Prince Merhet, "Priest of Shufu, builder of the Great Pyramid, and probably his son." It is a fact, that the speech of all efforts to learn the race of people who built the Great Pyramid, gives forth, thus far, but an uncertain sound. Their only certain connection with the succeeding peoples of Egypt is the one fact that at that very old date they made use of the same hieroglyphic character for writing, which was in use ever after even down to the early centuries of the Christian era. This character carries in it, according to Gustav Seyffarth, internal evidence of a Semitic origin. The Egyptians classed mankind as of four distinct stocks, viz: Red, Yellow, White and Black, whereas there is no trace of any race whose features are of so pure and high a type, with a color of such bright red, as depicted on the Egyptian monuments. This is a fact so singular, that the red color thus and then attributed to man, may after all have been but a symbol of some quality connected with the race, in the mere name "red" or "man," rather than as marking any specific difference of race. If we regard the matter from this point of view, we can indeed, in this trace another affiliation between the ancient Egyptians and the Hebrews; for, the latter made the same distinction as to color, in the, or one of the general names given to man, viz: Adam. This word means "red in color," as well as "man;" it also signifies in its root d-m, "blood," with its quality of bright red, the same as painted by the Egyptians. This name has the secret and significant property of carrying in it a number, which laid at the root or base of a numerical system held in the Hebrew language used in Holy Writ. As the word stands in Hebrew, it is A. D. M., and by its characteristic small values, viz.: Read as the letters run by its digits, omitting the cipher, it reads 144, or the square of 12; while the sum of the value of its letters is the number 45; the digits of which last added together, to obtain the simple number from which its parts were separated, gives the number 9, which is the square of 3. As a hieroglyphic, the number 3 is represented as the letter "gimel," by the picture of a serpent raising itself upward through its coils, while also, the number 9 is represented as the letter "teth" by the picture of a serpent. The Hebrew character was hieroglyphic, as well as was that of the Egyptians. Indeed we have some, though phenomenal reasons, for judging that the alliance of the Hebrew and Coptic languages extends very far back in the past, and that the Hebrew, or the Semitic element, was in its use familar to the builders of the pyramid. We have quite a number of these reasons, but two may be stated because of their singular curiousness, viz: (1.) That ideal circle, from whence the real pyramid is derived, is of a diamiter composed of two numbers, to be more spoken of hereafter, viz., 5,651 plus 6,561 equals 12,212. Now these numbers—5,651 and 6,561—are very famous; the first, as carrying the more characteristic numbers for the Hebrew letters of the word IHVH, or the name of Jehovah, and the second, or 6,561, as giving ap origin of measures. (2.) By a peculiar rule, called Albam in the Hebrew, for the change of the letters of a word into those composing another word, this word IHVH becomes Shopho, or the name in the Cartouche, found upon one of the interior chambers of the pyramid, and which is historically that of its builder. In other words, this was, or is, veritably a pyramid of Jehovah, the Lord of the Hebrews, in the land of Egypt.

We have thus, as far as our materials permit, cleared up the ground as to the environments of this mighty structure, that the mind shall be free for its examination. If within its structure we can read the story of an enlightened civilization, that is, one far in advance of the mere wish and will and wealth of resource, to collect the material and build in mason work such a vast mass, we will indeed have added much to valuable information. But can we trace in its structure the reading of a book, teaching us of the very idea had in putting up the pile; which, upon the reading, tells us of a learning in the exact sciences of geometry, numbers, of astronomy, and of the very origin of measures, as to which we ourselves stand but on the threshold, there truly we may marvel and wonder. But still again, if it should be found that it teaches of a science which in its original importation must have been divine, as a gift from a divine Creative Power, which same science is to be found underlying the plain text of the ancient Hebrew Holy Books, as the very base of that divine revelation of God to man, which is his dearest treasure to-day,—we can then know that this Great Pyramid, becomes by its reading "An altar to the Lord in the land of Egypt, and a pillar in the borders thereof," in very fact. And herein lies the real religion of the matter, if any where. The sure and safe anchorage ground that we could find in such a monument, the exact reach of a race, in the way of scientific culture, paralleling our own in the hight of our boast of it, would be of inestimable value, as settling many vexed and vexing questions. It is because it is thought that such a discovery has been made, and one that will bear the most painstaking critical investigation, that these articles have been prepared for the reading public. The Great Pyramid was builded by a people who knew more of the exact mathematical science, in its original pureness, than we do to-day. It is the monument of a people whose mental development was already ripe, and as to whom, neither in that land, nor in any other, is there any trace of advance toward that ripeness. Egypt bursts forth on us in the full splendor of a transcending learning, and, so far as we can trace it, had no preparatory past, no stone or bronze age. She can be traced to no other land for the footsteps of a long apprenticeship from barbarism to culture, nor to any intermediate steps in her own land. That she was, we know, as we know that her great monument stands; but how she came to be as she is to be found, in that old time, is as wonderful a mystery as is held in all the world of fact or of thought.

The transition from purely speculative marvels, to appeals to the most ordinary commonplaces of life, as that two and two make four, carries with it something of the ludicrous; yet, after all, it will carry with it that which will be the most satisfying, if the plain homely road is after all the simple one to what we desire to obtain. This is what we propose to do as regards the construction of this pyramid. We are to make a visit into the rooms of its architect to inspect his plans and specifications for his building, and to get from him some idea of what learning he desired to monument for the long future.

Still, before we make him our visit, let us ponder a little upon his finished production. The materials and labor expended upon this pyramid, if devoted to a magnificent temple, would have reared one for size and grandeur, such as the world has never looked upon. Had grandeur of size, and grandness of portals, size and grace of columns, within and without, groined arch and roofs lost in the mazes of a fascinating fretwork, been the object and result of the labor, it is easy to comprehend the very natural object of building, viz., the pure love of the ideal and the beautiful; that which would carry compensation in the gratification of a perfect work of beauty finished, and the certain knowledge of a worlds admiration through the generations. But here was presented nothing but size, augmented by the impression of great density, because of the somewhat squat shape, which has a tendency to belittle itself to the sight. One, and only one, an ugly, little, and insignificant hole enters upon the one side, quite high up its slope. The pyramid was sublime in aspect from one attribute, viz., its heavy, enduring solidity, which, however, unrelieved by any other feature, must have become tiresome to the sight, rather than an object ever arousing to admiration anew. The very most difficult work, and the finest, that upon which had been expended the utmost skill of the contriver, was not to be seen at all; as it consisted in the measure of unseen distances, the connections and relations of which were to be the burden of the monument. To these there was no guide, nor could the stery be told, or the fact found, save by the partial dismantling of the mass; and then only by the most laborious research. Practically, the finest work, wrought out of the hardest material, polished like to a mirror, and jointed to the appearance of a plain solid surface,—all this was constructed far up in the center of the mass, and sealed up with solid stone. So thoroughly was this done that the passage ways could never have been found save by the mere accident (believed to have been providential however) which happened on the breaking in towards the neighborhood of the mouth of the passage by the son of the famous Haroun Al Rosched. The workmen were guided to the very spot by the noise of a falling mass of stone, which accurately fitted into and concealed the entrance. This stone was probably loosened by the jar from the mining of the masonry over it.

When we fail to account in any ordinary way for any motives which could humanly actuate a great Nation to such an enormous expense, and ungracious construction, we are tempted to embrace the idea of many who firmly believe it, viz.: that it was builded by human motives, actuated, however, by a controtling divine impulse, as a monument of witness, to endure until a time when it would serve a great purpose in God's providence among men.

JUSTICE EAST AND WEST.

The Beauties of the Law Tersely Explained by a Victim.

Salt Lake Tribune.

"I hate to live in a new country," said Jones, "where there is no law."

"Yer bet yer," chimed in Thompson, "Law is the only thing that keeps us out of everlasting chaos."

"Yes, indeed," said a legal gentleman present. "It is the bulwark of the poor man's liberty, the shield which the strong arm of justice throws over the weak, the solace and the balsam of the unfortunate and wronged, and——"

"Oh, stop 'er," remarked a man with one eye. "I won't have it that way. Law is the boss invention for rascals of all grades. Give me a country where is no law and I can take care of myself every time. Now, for instance, when I lived in Ohio I got a dose of law that I will never forget. I was in partnership with a man named Butler, and one morning we found our cashier missing with $3,000. He had dragged the safe and put out. Well, I started after him, and caught him in Chicago, where he was spludging around on the money. I got him arrested, and there was an examination. Well, all the facts were brought out, and the defense moved that the case he dismissed, as the prosecution did not make out a case in the name of the firm, and that if there was a firm the copartnership had not been shown by any evidence before the court. To my astonishment the Court said the plea was O. K., and dismissed the case. Before I could realize what was up, the thief had walked off. Well, I followed him to St. Louis, and there I tackled him again. I sent for my partner and we made a complete case, going for him in the name of the Commonwealth and Smith, Butler & Co. Well, the lawyer for the defense claimed that the money being taken from a private drawer in the safe was my money exclusively, and that my partner had nothing to do with it; and that the case should be prosecuted by me individually, and not by the firm. The old bloke, who sat on the bench, wiped his spectacles, grunted round awhile and dismissed the case. Away goes the man again. Then I got another hitch on him and tried to convict him of theft, but the Court held that he should have been charged with embezzlement. Some years after I tackled him again, and they let him go. Statute of limitation, you see. Well, I concluded to give it up, and I did.

"But about four years afterwards I was down in Colorado, and a man pointed to another and said: 'That fellow has just made $100,000, in a mining swindle.' I looked, and it was my old cashier. I followed him to the hotel and nailed him in his room with the money. Now I says, 'Billy, do you recognize your old boss?' and of course he did. 'Says I, 'Bill, I want that $3,000 you stole from me, with the interest and all legal traveling expenses.' 'Ah, you do?' says he; 'didn't the courts decide that—'

"'D—n the courts,' says I, puttin' a six-shooter a foot long under his nose. 'This is the sort of legal document that I'm travelin' on now. This is the complaint, warrant, indictment, Judge, jury, verdict, and sentence all combined, and the firm of Colt & Co., New Haven, are my attorneys in the case. When they speak they talk straight to the point of your mug, you bloody larceny thief. This jury of six of which I am the foreman, is liable to be discharged at any moment. No technicality or statute of limitations here, and a stay of proceedings won't last over four seconds. I want $10,000 to square my bill, or I'll blow your blasted brains out.' Well, he passed over the money right away, and said he hoped there'd be no hard feelings.

"Now, there's some Colorado law for you, and it's the kind for me! Eh, boys?" and the crowd with one accord concurred in the cheapness and efficacy of the plan by which a man could carry his court on his hip instead of appealing to the blind goddess in Chicago and St. Louis.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary

Complaints, and Coughs, and Colds, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties.

DAHOMEY'S HUMAN SACRIFICE.

A Missionary's Experiences Among the Savages of the Dark Continent.

Horrible Orgies of King Toffa—Men Beheaded and Flayed Alive by the Thousands, Heedless of England's Warnings.

Cincinnati Gazette,

Father Joseph Zimmermann, a Catholic priest who has been acting as a missionary in equatorial Africa, in reply to inquiries as to his own experience among the savages of that region, gave some interesting particulars. There is an almost universal custom of making human sacrifices to the idols or fetiches of the different tribes. Father Zimmermann has himself witnessed the preparations for these horrible orgies, but was compelled to withdraw before the slaughter commenced, not, however, sufficiently far to be out of earshot of the blood-curdling shrieks of the wretched victims. He showed the *Gazette* man several pictures, copies of those taken on the spot by one of the fathers, who is an artist. In one of these weird works of art the human sacrifice is represented in a fearfully mutilated condition. The head having been completely severed from the body, is nailed high up on the trunk of a tree, the feet of the body are nailed just under it, and the

STOMACH AND CHEST ARE RIPPED OPEN,

the skin being pinned back by iron skewers. At the right of the picture sits the fetich, with the still palpitating human heart laid before it. Another picture, the original scene of which was actually witnessed by the father, portrays the tall trunk of a palm tree bending toward the earth, having suspended at its extremity the writhing body of a human being, toward whom are hurring several vultures, buzzards and other beastly birds of carrion. Another picture represents a human holocaust. The fiends are heaping on the gathered fuel more palm oil, the lurid flame and dense smoke leap up toward heaven like the rock of hell. Thousands of human lives are annually thus sacrificed, and the missionaries are powerless to stop the carnage.

On one occasion, several of the fathers stationed at the mission of Adjaje, while walking with the pupils of their school, discovered a small hut in the woods a short distance from the mission-house. Curious to know who inhabited so queer a structure, the missionaries entered the place, and were horrified to discover the body of a full-grown man

NAILED HEAD DOWNWARD TO A BEAM.

Horrified beyond description, the fathers fled the spot, and becoming fatigued shortly afterward sat down in the shade to rest. Scarcely had their little party been seated than a great shouting and rush of feet were heard in the adjoining wood. Presently a number of savages appeared, dragging a young girl by the feet on the same footpath which they were about to take. The savages ran as if possessed, and when the body of the poor girl was nearly torn to pieces they left it hanging to a tree before an idol.

The most bitter opponents of the Christian missionaries are the idoiatrous priests, the upper class of whom form a perfect caste, transmitting their faculties from father to son. These poor barbarians preserve the vague tradition of a one god, named Olleron, who created the world, and was good to men, but becoming angry he went away behind the clouds, and henceforth concerned himself no more with humanity. The tribes have, therefore, transferred their allegiance to a second class of gods, whom they style "Oreesha." Of these they treasure a perfect mythology. The gods to whom

THEY MAKE HUMAN SACRIFICES

are: Shongo, the god of war, an idol formed of iron; Elecha, the unhapy god or devil represented in clay; Oggun, the god of water, and several others. At Adjaej, where he was staying for some time, Father Zimmermann at one time saw no less than six victims, all bound ready for sacrifice. He quickly retired to the mission house hard by, but even there the horrid yells penetrated, as he fell on his knes to ask God's pardon for the act.

The present king of Dahomey, named Toffa, has been warned by the English to discontinue the practice, and he now hosltates to perpetrate the horrid act publicly, but it is still carried on at night. The missionaries have to be very careful in speaking against the act, as open opposition would be suicidal on their part, and at once put a stop to their work. They study medicine and practice gratuitously. They gain the confidence of the native by receiving the sick into their hospitals and taking charge of old and worn-out savages.

These poor old people are thrown out of the huts and allowed to

STARVE TO DEATH.

The missionaries also buy numbers of children exposed for sale in the regular slave trade. When the tribal chiefs are unable to obtain captives in their raids upon rival tribes, they buy these children and slaughter them instead. The unfortunate little ones have learned by experience that the white men will not kill them and consequently when they appear in the market they are immediately assailed by piteous cries: "Olbo rami!" "Olbo rami!" (White man, buy me! white man, buy me!") And they buy them to the extent of their limited finances. The missionaries usually pick out boys and girls of about six to eight years of age, take them to the Christian colonies and train them until they are old enough to marry. Some pictures shown to the *Gazette* man of these Christianized barbarians were inexpressibly funny. One young gentleman in a very scant blanket, but crowned with an exceedingly battered stovepipe hat, seemed to be fully impressed with the imposing dignity of his newly donned costume. Hundreds of these children are bought by the Catholic missionaries every year. They pay for them in couries or sea shells, old guns, and glass. The price fluctuates from the value of $5 up to $15.

MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.

The Simple Process by Which the Relations of the Sexes are Adjusted.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Marriage in Japan is an institution unknown as a religious sacrament, or as a legal contract, pronounced or ratified by any civil officer or court. It is the simplest form of matrimonial union that can be conceived under the name of marriage. It is simply this: When the child is born and named in Japan it is registered in the official register of the ken or district where the parents live. If at any time the person removes to another ken or province he takes his registration from where he is leaving and is registered at his new home. There is no Japanese living unregistered. When a man wishes to take a wife, and the consent of the selected one is obtained, or that of her parents, the husband that is to be appears at the kencho, or office of the registration, and there registers the name of the woman as his wife, and the woman is then known and considered as his sacred property, to have and to hold as long as he likes, and no longer. If the man wishes for more female companionship than his wife affords him he contracts for and registers another woman as his mistress, and she is thus known and regarded as a member of his household. The manner of divorce is just as easy as the marriage; that is, if the man so desires, he only can divorce. All that is done is for the man to give the woman what is known as the "three-lines-and-a-half paper," stating that she is no longer considered by him as his wife. She is then unmarried, and can take her maiden name. The registry is made to show this fact, and the two are "quits." On the other hand, there is no power on earth that can divorce the wife from the husband—the woman is powerless to act as against the man. Divorce is the prerogative of the husband, uncontrolled by any power whatever; he alone binds, and he alone can loose.

See Here

You are sick; well, there is just one remedy that will cure you beyond a possibility of doubt. If it's Liver or Kidney trouble, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Debility, "Well's Health Renewer" is your hope. $1. Druggists. Depot, Walding, Kinnan & Co., Toledo, O.

RECENT LITERATURE.

SONGS AND LYRICS. By Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

This dainty little volume of poems must win its way into the hearts of its readers through its exquisite truth to nature. Through most of these songs runs a joyous tone which lifts the heart out of its own sorrows and brings visions of delight to the weary soul. Evidently the author has with nature, as she expresses it "a fond and patient sympathy," for she describes its beauties with a fond simplicity, that shows her loving appreciation of what is passing before her. Listen to the music of her "Harvest" song:

Sweet, sweet, sweet,
Is the wind's song,
Astir in the rippled wheat
All day long.
It hath the brook's wild gayety,
The sorrowful cry of the sea.
Oh, hush and hear!
Sweet, sweet and clear,
Above the locust's whirr
And hum of bee
Rises that soft, pathetic harmony.

Again in "Sea-Way" she says:

The tide slips up the silver sand,
Dark night and rosy day;
It brings sea treasures to the land,
Then bears them all away.
On mighty shores from east to west
It wails, and gropes, and cannot rest.

O tide, that still doth ebb and flow
Through night to golden day;—
Wit, learning, beauty, come and go,
Thou giv'st—thou tak'st away.
But sometime, on some gracious shore,
Thou shalt lie still and ebb no more.

These are by no means the best the book contains, but they serve to show something of the beauty of the "Songs and Lyrics" presented in this little volume.

THE SAGE OF MENTOR. In Five Cantos. By the Unknown. Published by Ottoway & Co., Chicago.

This is a little work which contains much that is excellent, and that will bear more than a mere cursory reading. Anything upon this subject must be good not to arouse disgust, but the present work attracts more strongly with each perusal. The poem idealizes the principal events in the life of Pres. Garfield putting it in the form of an allegory, some parts of which are exceedingly weird and thrilling.

AUTHORS AND AUTHORSHIP. Edited by William Shepherd. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This volume should be read by everybody who has the slightest idea of embracing literature as a profession. It will prove of interest to others but particularly so to such persons. The author evidently knows what he is talking about. He tells of the various experiences of some persons whose names have since become household words, in their efforts to obtain a hearing from the public.

HOLLAND AND ITS PEOPLE. By Edmondo De Amicis. Translated from the Italian by Caroline Tilton. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This is one of the most pleasant translations of a well written work that has been given to the public in a long time. The descriptions of places, are graphic and the incidents of travel are pleasantly interwoven with them making the whole extremely bright and readable, and none of the original brightness is lost in the translation. The volume is well worth a reading and will form a desirable addition to any library.

THE ART AMATEUR.

The *Art Amateur* for March has the usual array of designs for china painting, needlework and other art work, including a striking frontispiece design for a portrait plaque. The Water Color Exhibition is pungently reviewed by Clarence Cook, and some of the more notable paintings are handsomely illustrated. Interesting illustrations of Greek vases, Limoges enamels, mediæval ironwork and stained glass, Arabic decorations, French jewelry, and old furniture and needlework are also given. Among the numerous valuable features of this number are "Hints to Young Artists," by President Huntington of the National Academy; instructions for "Photographic Painting in Water Colors;" suggestions for the "Decorative Transformation" of a commonplace apartment into an artistic one; directions for furnishing a "Doctor's Consulting Room," and instructive articles on painted enamels, embroidery for bedrooms, underglaze painting, and woman's dress. The *Art Amateur's* claim to be the best *practical* art magazine is admirably sustained. Price, $4 a year; single number, 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

LIME-KILN CLUB.

New Rules Adopted—Foreign Policy.

Detroit Free Press.

The Secretary then announced the following new rules, which will be rigidly enforced until further orders:

1. No member shall address the meeting without having both shoes on.

2. No more than 40 dogs will be allowed in the hall at any meeting. The other 50 or 60 shall be tied up in the alley or left in the ante-room.

3. Religious or political discussions between individuals will not be allowed while the meeting is in session.

4. In rising to address the chair members will face the chair.

5. Peanut-shucks, apple-cores, bananarinds, orange peels and other foreign substances must not be thrown about when there is a question before the meeting as a member who is hit on the jaw is liable to have his attention distracted.

Trustee Pullback sent the following resolution to the Secretary's desk:

"*Resolved*—Dat in 'tendin' to its own legitimate bizness at home, de United States has all de bizness one kentry kin take care of."

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, Rev. Penstock wanted to ask if it was a hit at our missionary labors in heathen countries. If so, he should vote against it. The cause had been severely criticised for going 4,000 miles to convert heathens when we had thousands of them at home, but the man or the means which taught one native African to read one verse in the Bible received more praise than the labor which brought 10 home sinners into the church. Being assured that the resolution had no more to with missionary work than the moon had in making a man baldhead, he sat down and lost all interest.

Pickles Smith, Colonel Saleratus, Judge Hanger, Waydown Bebee and others favored the resolution. It was none of our business to meddle with the fights of European powers, and if they had dissensions and disagreements let 'em kick each other out of bed. Elder Toots awoke at the last moment and began a wild speech on the decay of the Roman Empire, but he was quickly strangled and the resolution adopted by a unanimous vote.

NEWSPAPERS.

Statistics Showing the Newspaper Growth Since 1850.

Mr. S. N. Dexter North, of the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, who was employed by the Census Bureau to collect the statistics of newspaper industry in this country, has given the general results of his labors to the International Review. The figures showing the newspaper growth since 1850 are stupendous. In 1850 there were 254 dailies, 1,902 weeklies, and 370 others. Now there are 980 dailies, 8,718 weeklies, and 1,705 others. The aggregate of daily circulation has risen from 758,454 copies to 3,637,424, and of weekly circulation from 2,944,629 to 19,459,107. There are mechanically employed 54,654 persons, and editorially 16,489, and the gross amount paid for wages is $28,571,336. The aggregate number of papers and periodicals printed in the census year was 2,077,659,675, using 178,165,951 pounds of paper. Mr. North's statistics as to newspaper reading are sufficient to make one's head swim, and yet he thinks that his facts warrant the belief that in another quarter of a century the American newspaper press will have left its present statistics as far in the rear as the latter are in advance of those of 1850.

Eminent Physicians

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney Wort for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney Wort every Spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

GARFIELD—ROSECRANS.

A Confidential Letter from Garfield to Chase, Severely Criticising Rosecrans as a Commander.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Sun publishes the following:

[Confidential.]
H'D'RS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, July 27, 1863.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—I have for a long time wanted to write you, not only to acknowledge your last kind letter, but also to say some things confidentially on the movements in this department, but I have restrained hitherto, lest I do injustice to a good man, and say to you things which were better left unsaid. We have now however reached a point upon which I feel it proper and also due to that kind opinion which I believe you have had of me, to acquaint you with the condition of affairs here. I cannot conceal from you the fact that I have been greatly tried and dissatisfied with the slow progress that we have made in this Department since the battle of Stone River. I will say in the outset that it would be in the highest degree unjust to say that 162 days, which elapsed between the battle of Stone River and the next advance of the army, were spent in idleness or trifling. During that period was performed the enormous and highly important labor which made the Army of the Cumberland what it is, in many respects the best by far the country has ever known. But for many weeks prior to our last movement I could not but feel that there was not that live and earnest determination to fling the great weight of this army into the scale and make its power felt in crushing the shell of the Rebellion. I have no words to tell you with how sensitive and unsatisfied a spirit I waited and pleaded for striking a sturdy blow. I could not justly say we were in any proper condition to advance till the early days of May. At that time the strings to draw sharply upon the Rebels were both on the Mississippi and in the East. They began to fear for the safety of Vicksburg, and before the middle of May they began quietly to draw away forces to aid Pemberton. I pleaded for an advance. But not till June began did Gen. Rosecrans began seriously to meditate on immediate movement. The army had grown anxious with the exception of its leading General, who seemed blind to the advantages of the hour.

In the first week of the month a council of war was called, and out of 18 Generals whose opinions were asked, 17 were opposed to an advance. I was the only one who urged upon the General the imperative necessity of striking the blow at once, while Bragg was weaker and we stronger than ever before. I wrote a careful review of the opinions of the Generals, and exhibited the fact, gathered from ample data, that we could throw 65,000 bayonets and sabers against Bragg's 41,000, and allowing the most liberal estimates of his force. This paper was drawn up on the 8th of June. After its presentation, and a full canvass of the situation, an advance was agreed upon, but it was delayed through days, which seemed months to me, till the 24th, when it was begun and ended with what results you know. The wisdom of the movement was not only vindicated, but the 17 dissenting Generals were compelled to confess that if the movement had been made 10 days earlier, while the weather was propitious, the army of Bragg would, in all human probability, no longer exist. I shall never cease to regret the sad delay which lost us so great an opportunity to inflict a mortal blow upon the center of the rebellion. The work of expelling Bragg from Middle Tennessee occupied nine days, and ended July 3, leaving his troops in a most disheartened and demoralized condition, while our army, with a loss of less than 1,040 men, was in a few days fuller of potential fight than ever before. On the 18th inst. the bridges were rebuilt, and the cars were in full communication from the Cumberland to the Tennessee. I have since then urged with all the earnestness I possess a rapid advance, while Bragg's army was shattered and uncovered and before Johnston and he could effect a junction. Thus far the General has singularly disinclined to grasp the situation with a strong hand and make the advantage his own.

I write this with more sorrow than I can tell you, for I love every bone in his body, and next to my desire to see the rebellion busted, is my anxiety to see him blessed. Even this breadth of love is not sufficient to cover this almost fatal delay. My personal relations with Gen. Rosecrans are all that I could desire. Officially, I share his counsels and responsibilities, even more than I desire, but I beg you to know that this delay is against my judgment and my every wish. Pleasant as are my relations here, I would rather command a battalion that would follow and follow, and strike and strike, than to hang back while such golden moments are passing. But the General and myself believe that I can do more service in my present place than in command of a division, though I am aware that it is a position that promises better in the way of promotion or popular credit; but if the inaction continues long I shall ask to be relieved and sent somewhere where I can be part of a working army. But I do hope that you will soon feel that the splendid army is at least trying to do its part in the great work. If the War Department has not always been just, it has certainly been very indulgent to this army. But I feel that the time has now come when it should allow no plea to keep this army back from the most vigorous activity. I do hope that no hopes of peace or submissive terms on the part of the Rebels will lead the Government to delay the draft and the vigorous prosecution of the war. Let the Nation now display the majesty of its power and the work will be speedily ended.

I hope you will pardon this lengthy letter, but I wanted you to know how the case stands, and I was unwilling to have you think me satisfied with the delays here. With kindest regards, I am, as ever, your friend,

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. S. P. Chase.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A special to the New York Herald credits Rosecrans with saying in an interview, among other things the following: "At no time during the period that Gen. Garfield was with me did he express any such sentiments of impatience or dissatisfaction as those given in this letter. I had no idea at the time that I was harboring a person capable of such falseness and double-dealing or there would have been a court martial at once. I did not look for such an exhibition of Gen. Garfield's character as this, and am sorry that the letter ever saw the light. But it should never have been written, for as I have said, it is a compound of untruths and exagerations."

Another of the rumors to which the publication has given rise is to the effect that Conkling, as attorney for Mrs. Kate Ch

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

C. E. C., Abilene, Kan.: The address of the Colt Arms Co. is Hartford, Conn.

S. C., Morristown, N. J.: We do not think the work has ever been translated, at least we cannot find it catalogued.

W. S. M., Pyrmont, O.: There has been no pamphlet issued in Toledo, to our knowledge, of the name you name.

J. E., Burlington Junction, Mo.:

Please tell me the pronunciation of Jay Gould's name?

Jay Gould—the on the same as oo in flood.

Xavier, Scioto Ridge, O.: There is an institution of the kind you inquire about at Cleveland; also one at Oberlin. We do not know anything about their reliability.

J. D. F., Warrensburg, Pa.:

I would like to see some through the columns of your most excellent paper when the soldiers of the late war received the first pay of $16 per month?

Kay 1, 1864.

F. H. D., Cayuga, N. Y.:

1. Where is the Canada Farmer published? 2. Is the American Farm Journal now published by the BLADE? 3. Where is the Farmer's Advocate published?

1. At Welland, Welland Co., Ont. 2. No. 3. London, Ont.

J. N. B., Tontogany, O.:

Please state in your correspondents' column if the Convention of Presbyterians that you mentioned in the BLADE some time ago petitioning Congress to have God and Christianity recognized in the Constitution, was composed of John Calvin Presbyterians and for the purpose of having the law on their side, that they can have the power to burn all who differ from them in belief and have raised a J. C. P. I don't say that I am one now.)

The matter was published as an item of news. We have no means of learning any more about it.

A. G. H., Indian Mills, W. Va.:

When was the Gatling gun patented? Where was the first one cast?

It was patented in 1862, but not adopted till a later date into the United States Army. The first gun was made at Indianapolis. It is a machine gun, which is loaded and fired while the barrels are revolving under the power of a gear wheel. A feed case of cartridges is placed in the hopper of the gun, and one by one these drop out as one of the barrels comes round to position. It will fire 400 shots per minute.

Inquirer, Toledo, O.:

Why is it that Rhode Island has two capitals?

The Constitution of the State was adopted as a sort of compromise measure between the different towns anxious to be the State capital, and thus provided for two. Amendments to the Constitution can only be adopted by a majority of all the members elected to each House of two successive Legislatures, and subsequently by a three-fifths vote of the people. It seems more than probable, therefore, that Little Rhody will continue to enjoy the luxury of two capitals for some years to come.

S. J. C., Irving, Ill.:

Please answer the following and settle a dispute in which almost our whole town has been engaged: A hunter is trying to shoot a squirrel which is on the opposite side of the tree from him; as he walks around the squirrel also goes around the tree, keeping on the opposite side until the hunter has gone round the tree. The question is, has the hunter gone around the squirrel?

This conundrum is a trifle old, but it continues to be sent regularly about 50 times a month. Any schoolboy will tell you that the tree walks around the squirrel and the squirrel walks around the man.

H. J. Y. D., Hemlock Lake, N. Y.:

Will you kindly tell me how did the order of Orangeism originate? 2. Is it anything like the order of Free Masonry?

1. Orangeism are a secret political society of the British Empire, the members of which are Protestants. The profession of the members is to support and defend the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, the Protestant religion, the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the succession to the throne in the present royal family as long as it remains Protestant. It was founded in the North of Ireland in 1795, ostensibly to counteract the Roman Catholic associations known as "Tae Defenders" or "Ribbonmen." 2. No.

J. A. C., Butler, Ind.:

In "Dickens' England," vol. 2, page 73, the name John a' Chambre, and on page 95, same volume, Thomas a' Becket occurs. Why is the small "a" used instead of the capital?

The a is an old English preposition, meaning *on, of, from*, etc. It meant, in the cases named, *John of Chambre, Thomas, of Becket, Thomas, of Kempen*, etc.—that is, Chambre, Becket, and Kempen were the places where these men were born or lived. We have it still in most of the words beginning with a, as afloat, ashore, asleep, etc., and now-a-days, Jack-a-lantern, etc., which mean on foot, of down, in sheep, now-of-days, Jack of the-lantern, etc. We have no accented letters, and use the apostrophe instead.

J. M. D., Hartford, Mich.:

1. What is the cost of copyrighting a book? 2. Can application for it be made in writing, or must it be made in person? 3. What are the different kinds of contracts between author and publisher in common use? 4. Do they sometimes agree on a division of profits?

1. A printed copy of the title of the book, stating the name and residence of the author, must be sent prepaid, by mail, or otherwise, to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., with a fee of 50 cents for recording the title, and 50 cents in addition ($1.00 in all) for the certificate of copyright, which will be sent by the Librarian by return mail. 2. In either way. 3. They are such as authors and publishers can privately agree upon. 4. Sometimes, but not often.

E. J., Ashland, Ill.:

1. Please let me know through your paper if it is correct to say happily or agreeably disappointed. 2. I have wanted to know for some time, I cannot see how a disappointment can be agreeable or happy. 2. What was the trouble between Sickles and Key, and when did it happen?

1. Let us suppose that you were summoned to meet a friend at the depot and told to be prepared to see a dying man. In the meantime your friend had rallied and when you arrived his condition was so much improved that no more fear was felt for his recovery. Would you not be happily disappointed? 2. The trouble was about the wife of Sickles. Key was shot February 27, 1859.

Reader, Virginia, Kan.:

A dispute has arisen about the silver certificates bearing interest. Do they bear interest? Please give the acts of Congress under which they were issued, in your correspondents' column.

The section of the act authorizing the issue of silver certificates reads as follows: "That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in any sums not less than $10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be re-issued."

C. E., Windsor, Mo.:

In the Crimean War, which side was successful, the Russians or the allied armies?

The allied armies stormed and captured the Malakhoff and Redan, when the Russians, having blown up their extensive fortifications on the southern shore of the harbor, retreated to the north side, which the allies never seriously attempted to capture. The latter, having destroyed the costly docks, arsenals and shipyards of Sebastapol, remained inactive in their camp, and, with the exception of the capture and sack of Kertch, no further feats of arms were accomplished. By the treaty of Paris (March 30, 1856) Russia lost a small strip of land in Bessarabia and her naval preponderance in the Black Sea. She recovered the latter, however, by withdrawing from the treaty of Paris in 1870, when France was engaged in a disastrous war, while England alone was unable to compel Russia to respect the treaty.

C. M., Linen, Or.:

Will the BLADE please give a recipe for removing the superfluous hair, or let me know where I can send and get something?

We give two recipes: 1. Mix eight ounces quicksilver, one ounce dry pearlash and one ounce sulphuret of potassium. 2. Three parts hydro-sulphuret of sodium (crystalized), 10 parts finely powdered quicklime, and 11 parts starch. Neither should be applied longer than two or four minutes. They are made into a paste with warm water, and immediately applied to the part, previously shaved close, a little starch being generally added to that which does not contain it. Sometimes soap-lye is used instead of water, to form the paste. Another mode of application is to make the paste rather thick, spread it on a piece of strong paper, and apply it like a plaster. Remove as soon as smarting occurs, wash off with warm water and apply a little cold cream.

J. B. I. H., Melville, Ill., writes: In answer to T. S. P., of February 16, I will say that a tract of land 32 miles square contains 655,360 acres, and it will require the same number of rails to fence it as he suggests. Proof of land—32x32x640 equals 655,360. Line of fence—32x4x320x2x8 equals 655,360. Now, will he be kind enough to answer through the same medium the following proposition: If I were at the northwest corner and he at the southeast corner of this same tract of land (32 miles square) and we were both to start at the same time, he going north and I going south, both following the line of the fence round this tract of land, he measuring 30 inches each step, I measuring 29½ inches each step, each of us traveling at the rate of 53 steps a minute, what time would he required for him to overtake me, and how many times would each of us encompass the tract before it was done? Also at what point would we be when he came up with me?

S. C., Zionsville, Ind.:

1. I wish you would state in the BLADE which is the richest man, Gould or Vanderbilt? 2. Who is the richest man in the world?

1-2. Vanderbilt is said to be the richest man on the globe to-day. His wealth is estimated at from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000. Other millionaires rank as follows: Jay Gould, $100,000,000; Mackey, $50,000,000; Crocker, $50,000,000; John Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, $40,000,000; C. P. Huntington, $30,000,000; D. O. Mills, $20,000,000; Sen. Fair, $30,000,000; Ex-Gov. Stanford, $40,000,000; Russell Sage, $15,000,000; J. R. Keene, $15,000,000; S. J. Tilden, $15,000,000; E. D. Morgan, $10,000,000; Samuel Sloan, $10,000,000; Commodore Garrison, $10,000,000; Cyrus W. Field, $10,000,000; Hugh J. Jewett, $5,000,000; Sidney Dillon, $5,000,000; David Dows, $5,000,000; J. DeNavarro, $5,000,000; John W. Garrett, $5,000,000; W. W. Astor, $5,000,000.

C. E. M., Freesburg, N. Y.:

Please inform me the symptoms of the disease in horses called "pink-eye." Also its treatment.

An experienced veterinary surgeon says the symptoms are a chill or shivering fit, succeeded by increased heat of the body, with fever and irritation, loss of appetite, cough, discharge of mucus from the nose, watering of the eyes, great prostration of strength, followed in a day or two with swelling of the legs. The disease can usually be traced to atmospheric influences and poor care of horses. The best preventive is good food and plenty of it, at regular hours, less work and less exposure to wet weather. The only treatment we have seen recommended is to administer condition powders to give appetite and give the animals first-class care and attention. The disease is sometimes accompanied by diarrhea and great thirst. These symptoms, of course, must also receive prompt attention. Well-fed and well-cared for horses are seldom attacked, say the surgeons.

Subscriber, Pass Hill, Kan.:

1. What amount is exempt from taxation in the State of Missouri? 2. Is a marriage between minors in that State legal? Also the same question in regard the Indian Territory?

1. Subscriber probably intends to ask: "What is exempt from execution?"—as the amount exempt from taxation is usually $50 worth of household goods. In Missouri the exemption from execution is all wearing apparel, tools and implements of a mechanic, 10 hogs, 10 sheep, two cows and calves, and working animals to the value of $75; farming tools of a farmer, personal property to the value of $150, beds, bedding and necessary household and kitchen furniture. Lawyers, physicians and ministers may select books necessary for their profession in preference to other property; physicians may select their medicines. The property of the wife is exempt from execution against the husband, if it was a security debt, or was contracted before marriage, as for a fine, or for costs in any criminal case against a husband. The husband is exempt from the debts of his wife contracted before marriage. Homestead exemption, 160 acres of land in the County, or a valuation in cities not exceeding $1,500. 2. Yes, if the male is 14 and the female 12. 3. About the same as in Missouri.

R. D. N., Mechanicsburg, Pa.:

Will you kindly publish the particulars of the Mountain Meadows massacre, and also of the arrest and trial of John D. Lee?

In the Summer of 1857 one of the finest emigrant trains that ever crossed the western prairies stopped a short distance beyond Salt Lake City, at Mountain Meadows, on its way to California. For years nothing more was heard of it, and it was reported "lost." But the story of the massacre gradually became known to the world. The "Saints," declaring themselves to be "inspired by Almighty God," with their Indian allies, had butchered every man and woman of the train. Seventeen children, supposed to be too young to remember the scenes of blood, were taken to Salt Lake; but these were afterwards taken to their Eastern homes, having been recognized and reclaimed by their relatives and some of them lived to testify to the massacre. John D. Lee was known to be one of the leaders in the bloody work, and efforts were made to bring him to trial, but the Mormon grand jurors refused to act. Bishop Kingsbe Smith fled to Nevada and made a public confession. The bones of the slain were found and buried. Lee was excommunicated by Brigham Young in 1871, when he fled to the Indian country and was reported dead. He was found on the Colorado River, however, keeping a ferry. He was tried and convicted, and suffered death by being shot at the scene of the massacre. Although no direct testimony could be adduced against Brigham Young, it was generally believed that he was responsible for the murder of the emigrants.

W. W., Ash Valley, Pawnee Co., Kans.:

1. Please name the present Cabinet. Give a description of the Dead Sea.

1. Secretary of State, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Secretary of the Treasury, Charles J. Folger, New York; Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, William H. Hunt, Louisiana; Postmaster General, Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin; Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa; Attorney General, Benjamin H. Brewster, Pennsylvania. 2. It is 25 miles east of Jerusalem and 10 miles southeast of Jericho. Center, about latitude 31°, 30' north; longitude 35° 45' east; length from north to south about 41 miles; breadth at the widest point, 9¼ miles; average, about 8½ miles. The basin or hollow in which the Dead Sea reposes forms the southern termination of the great depression through which the Jordan flows, that river entering it at its northern extremity. The surface of the lake is 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and 984 feet below that of Lake Tiberias, which the Jordan traverses, it thus being by far the deepest known fissure on the earth's surface. It lies embedded between lofty cliffs of naked limestone, its shores presenting a scene of indescribable desolation and solitude, encompassed by desert sands and bleak, stony, salt hills; except where there are fresh-water streams, in which localities the shores are fertile. Lofty mountains, exhibiting frightful precipices, rise on the east shore to the hight of 2,000 and 2,500 feet above the water, and on the west the rocky barriers attain an elevation of 1,200 feet. Its waters are thoroughly impregnated with salt, and it has not been proved that any animal exists in this sea. A mountain of rock salt on its southwest side, called *Hair Oosdoom*, "stone of Sodom," preserves the name of that City, ruined with others, as described in Genesis; and traces of towns or villages are reported, on doubtful authority, to have been seen at certain times in its bed.

Hixie, Caroline, Minn.:

1. Please give through the correspondents' column a short sketch of the Territory of Idaho, its agriculture, resources, railroads, etc. 2. Also the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

1. The extreme length north and south on the western boundary is 488 miles, and along the Wyoming border 140 miles, and the breadth varies from less than 50 miles on the north to nearly 300 miles on the south; area, 86,294 square miles. The general surface of the Territory is a table land, with an elevation of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea, but containing numerous depressed valleys, each watered by a considerable stream, and crossed by mountain ranges or spurs, with peaks rising above the line of perpetual snow. These spurs, branching from the Bitter Root and main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and traversing the whole length of the Territory, are mostly named from the streams that rise in them or flow along the valleys at the base. Idaho is rich in the precious metals. The principal quartz mines are in the southwest part. Gold was first discovered in paying quantities in Idaho on Oro Fino Creek, a northern tributary of the Clearwater, in 1860. In Spring, Summer and Autumn the climate is delightful; the days are never sultry, and the nights are cool. The Winters on the high mountains are accompanied with extreme cold and heavy snow; on the plains and lower mountains they are generally less severe than in Northern Iowa, Wisconsin or Central Minnesota. The valleys are mild, visited with little snow, and cattle winter in them without shelter. In the extreme north the climate is colder and not well adapted to agriculture. In the lower valleys irrigation is necessary. The plains generally produce good pasturage. The climate is not well adapted to Indian corn. Of the total area of 55,228,160 acres, 16,925,030 are said to be suited to agriculture; 5,000,000 to grazing; 14,328,160 are sterile, producing only wild sage, etc., but mostly reclaimable into pasture and agricultural land by irrigation; 18,400,000 mountains, including 7,500,000 acres of timber land and 8,000,000 of mineral land; and 575,000 acres are covered by lakes. Barley, potatoes, wheat, oats, wool and dairy products are the agricultural and staples of the Territory. The moose, three species of deer proper, the Rocky Mountain sheep and goat (so called), prong-horn or antelope, grizzly and black bear, lynx, marten, beaver, foxes, wolves, hares, squirrels, gophers, and many other mammals are quite common. Among the numerous game birds are five kinds of grouse, several species of snipe and plover, rails, cranes, ducks, swans, geese, etc. Stage routes have been established to the more important points, connecting with the Pacific Railroads and the steamers upon the upper Columbia. From Powder River up to Salmon Falls (230 miles) the Shoshone is navigable. The Clarke River in the north is navigable to some extent. Steamers ply upon Lake Pend d'Oreille or Kulispelm, the largest and most beautiful body of water in the Territory. The Utah Northern Railroad reaches Franklin, and the Northern Pacific will traverse it from east to to west. 2. Duluth and Glendive.

H. E. H., Newfoundland, Pa.:

1. How are red hot shot fired from a cannon? 2. When did Henry Clay and Daniel Webster die? 3. Is William E. Gladstone a Jew, or to what class does he belong? 4. What class does Gambetta belong to?

1. The balls are heated in a furnace and handled by means of tongs made for the purpose. The charge of powder in the gun is protected from explosion from the heat of the shot by several thicknesses of wet felt wadding. 2. Henry Clay died June 29, 1852. Daniel Webster, October 24, 1852. 3. W. E. Gladstone is of Scotch descent, his father, who was a wealthy merchant, (Sir John Gladstone) having removed from Glasgow to Liverpool, England, where the Premier was born in 1809. Mr. Gladstone is an Episcopalian, of the Church of England. 4. To the class called Radical Republicans.

L. C. F., Walworth, Wis.:

1. Give a brief sketch of Daniel Webster's early life, and also that of Henry Clay. 2. Were either or both of them ever assistant Gen. George Washington? 3. Is capital punishment allowed by law in the District of Columbia?

1. Daniel Webster was born in New Hampshire, January 18, 1784, attended the Phillips Exeter Academy in 1796, where he gave decided promise of culture and eminence. He entered Dartmouth College in 1797, and graduated in 1801; was principal of an academy in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1802, and went to Boston in 1804, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1805. Henry Clay was born in Virginia, April 12, 1777. His father died in 1782, and his mother married again and emigrated to Kentucky. Henry remained in Virginia, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1797, removed to Lexington, Ky., and at once took a leading position. He advocated the gradual abolition of slavery, was elected to the Legislature in 1803, and was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. John Adair. 2. Never heard of any. 3. Yes.

Information Wanted.

A. D. Simpson, Sago, O., wants the address of Capt. Hunt, of the heavy artillery.

J. H. Dawson, Queensman, Kan., wants the address of Surgeon Darby, 88th O. V. I.

Joseph Fogg, Prairie Creek, Vigo, Ind., wants the address of Col. Halady or Col. Wells, 15th

J. E. Rouze, Warne, Cass Co., Ia., wishes to correspond with members of the 5th Iowa Cavalry.

F. J. Ruch, Arborville, York Co., Neb., wants the address of Lieut. Henry Stewart, 17th Ill. Inft.

J. C. Congdon, Brainerd, Minn., wants the address of Lieut. R. A. Steinman, Co. I, 1st Regt., V. R. C.

Frank Ruth, Richland, Keokuk Co., Ia., wants the address of Geo. R. Moore; last heard of in Salt Lake City.

Mary A. Jones, Coultersville, Randolph Co., Ill., wants the address of one or two members of Co. E, 17th Ill. Cav.

Mary A. Nettle, Albrair, Marshall Co., Ia., wants the address of Capt. W. M. Spears, Co. H 1st Wisconsin Art.

George A. Brown, of Kearney, Buffalo Co., Neb., wishes the address of John T. Stinson; last heard from at St. Paul, Minn.

J. A. Letford, Sanborn, Minn., wants the address of Ed. Apel; last heard of in the regular army at Fort Laramie.

J. J. Benefiel, Weston, Umatilla Co., Or., wants the address of Benedict Darmer, or any of his children supposed to be in Indiana.

J. F. Hammentree, Morganton, Tenn., wishes the address of Thomas J. Cook, 100th O. V. I., who was with him in the hospital at Altoona, Ga.

F. H. Beebe, Beebetown, Harrison Co., Ia., wants the address of some comrades of Co. I, Hth N. Y., who were in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Albert Clark, Short Tract, Allegany Co., N. Y., wants the name and address of the surgeon in charge of the engineer hospital in Washington in March, 1865.

Alf. Nash, White Hall, Ill., wants the names and address of the officers of Co. I, 123d O. V. I., or of any private acquainted with George Boyd, of said company.

W. F. Myers, Chillicothe, O., would like to correspond with some one in Middle or Northern Kansas who is living close to Government land that is subject to homestead.

Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Morganton, Tenn., wants the address of Steven Ballou, an Orderly Sergeant in Company I, 5th Tennessee Infantry. When last heard from was in Alabama.

J. D. Andrews, Bordley, Union Co., Ky., wants the address of Dr. Gillmartin, Assistant Surgeon on the steamer "Osage" in 1863-64; also of J. M. Walburn and Dr. Green, at Memphis hospital in 1864.

W. R. Elliott, Cadillac, Wexford Co., Mich., wishes the address of the following persons: Daniel Lucas, William Hall, David Riggle; all living near Massillon, Stark Co., O., some 20 years ago.

Mrs. Susan Asheraft, Albion, Marshall Co., Ia., wants the address of John C. McKay and W. N. Geer, officers of the company in which her husband served. They formerly lived in West Chester, Pa.

J. M. Waldorff, White P. O., Hillslale Co., Mich., wants the name and address of the Assistant Surgeon of the 17th O. V. I.; also the address of Capt. R. H. Burr, Lieut. G. C. Gilbert, and Sergt. I. D. Moore, Co. D, same regiment.

N. H. Fulton, Castle Rock, Minn., wants the address of Capt. Lewis F. Morrison, or any other officer or enlisted man of Co. C, 34th Ind. Inft., who was personally acquainted with Sergt. Ephraim Hartman of said company. Also the address of the Regimental Surgeon in 1864-'65.

Michael Bixler, of Arvonia, Osage Co., Kan., an old veteran of the Mexican War, wishes the address of Capt. David Lewis or Lieut. William Hunter, of Co. F, 1st Ind. Vol., J. B. Drake, the Colonel of the 1st, and the surgeon in charge of the hospital at Monterey, Mexico, in June, 1847. He would also like to hear from any comrade of Co. F that may be living.

Information Furnished.

The address of Lieut. J. S. Adair is McConnellsville, Morgan Co., O.

The address of Surgeon C. W. Crary, 114th N. Y. Vol., is Lake City, Minn.

If F. O. Allen, Ionia, Mich., will address E. Fancher, Westfield, Ill., he can obtain information about portable fences.

If J. C. Hammontree, Morgantown, Tenn., will write to John W. Fawcett, Salem, O., he can get the address of Thomas J. Cook, who was a member of Co. F, 100th O. V. I., and was in the hospital at Altoona, Ga.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed: Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Will Philo Hayes, of Miles City, give his full postoffice address, and the matter in reference to check No. 785 will be looked up.

Letter containing $1.25, signed Andrew Walther, no postoffice, County or State.

If A. Phillips will give his full postoffice address the matter of extension of time from January 3, 1882, will be attended to.

If P. H. McClusky, of Doniphan County, Kan., will give his full address, his complaint will be rectified.

If Mrs. E. E. LeBallister, of Stanwood, will give her full address, the proper credit will be given on her subscription.

Letter containing 30c, signed George M. Meyers, no order, postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Lake City, Ks., book called "Me" wanted, no name signed to letter.

Letter from Oxford, Ind., signed A. R. Gwin, orders the BLADE for Nelson Cox, but contained no money.

If Mrs. I. Shoemaker, box 19, will give her full address we will do all we can to help the matter.

If Jared R. Johnson will give his full postoffice address the back numbers will be sent.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Brighton, no County or State, to pay for BLADE for A. Milham, signed by J. E. Lytle.

Letter containing 30c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If Harry L. Lanphear will give his full postoffice address the error will be corrected.

Letter containing $4.25, dated at Grantsville, no County or State, signed W. H. Howe.

If James H. Haskins, Montrose, will give his full postoffice address, the change will be made.

Letter containing $1.25, signed "O. K.," no Postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Lafayette, no County or State, signed S. A. Bradley.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Fitzfield, no County or State, and no signature.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Sabula, no County or State, signed C. E. Washburn.

If C. Lillie will give his full postoffice address his complaint will be looked into and rectified.

THE DOOR OF DEATH.

Two Remarkable Cases of Suspended Animation at Evansville, Ind.

Special to Chicago Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 6.—A Times representative heard, late last evening, of a young man who had died some days ago and came to life. Dr Wilde, who had the case in charge, said, in reply to a question, that the patient's name was Gustave Beckermeyer; that he had been treating him for some time, but last Tuesday he died. He was at once properly laid out for burial, and the first night after his death nothing unusual was discovered, but the second night the watchers in attendance noticed the eyes twitching. They at once went to the physician and told him. An electric battery was applied to the corpse, but without effect. The relatives not taking the word of the physician, the burial was postponed. A great many doctors were called in, and they all concluded that it was a remarkable case, as decomposition did not set in. The man will be buried tomorrow. While talking to one of the physicians, he cited another case which occurred a short time ago, where a young girl apparently died very suddenly, and was prepared for burial, but afterward was restored to life. A reporter interviewed the lady in question at her sister's residence on Fifth street. She objected to having her name published, but gave the facts in the case. She said that one Saturday night, not long ago, she attended a singing school, and after her return home was seized with convulsions, from which she sank gradually into a comatose condition, in which she lay four days. Her friends, thinking her dead, cut off her hair and prepared her for burial. Her neck and limbs were stiff, her lips were purple, and her eyes were fixed and staring. Her body, however, was not cold, and a physician prescribed the application of hot lye to the body, accompanied by vigorous rubbing. This treatment was commenced on Wednesday night and continued without intermission until Thursday morning about 10 o'clock, when her checks became flushed, and she began to breathe and show other signs of life. The young lady said that she was conscious during the whole time that her friends thought she was dead, heard and understood everything that was said, and witnessed the preparations for the burial. She described her feelings as terrible in the extreme.

LIBELED BY A BISHOP.

A Suit for $25,000 Brought by a Minister Against His Bishop.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The trial of the Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, against Wm. H. Hare, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Diocese of Niobraro, was begun before Judge Van Vorst in the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit is for $25,000. It is alleged that Mr. Hinman's dismissal was made without warning him. He demanded a trial of the charges against him and his demand resulted in a long series of ecclesiastical controversies, but he never succeeded in securing a full hearing or a verdict on his case. In February, 1880, he brought suit against the Bishop, laying his damages at $25,000. Bishop Hre, in his answer, made no attempt to prove the truth of his accusations, but rested his case on the ground that his pamphlet was a privileged communication, and that he had a legal right to circulate it among the persons who received it. The case is still in progress.

Our Navy—A Vessel for Lake Service.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Rep. Harris has completed his report on the bill for the construction of new war vessels. The bill authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the navy and for other purposes which this report is to accompany, has been amended by the Committee since published by the addition of the following: "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to cause to be constructed a vessel to be used for the defense of our commerce upon the northwestern lakes, of not more than 1,200 tons displacement, the same to be built of steel and armed with guns of approved character for that service; said vessel to be constructed so as to be able to pass over the shoals in Lake St. Clair and Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and to have all speed possible without too great a sacrifice of other necessary qualities, at a cost not exceeding $400,000, the same to be constructed out of any fund which may hereafter be made available for such purpose."

Oscar's Judgment.

Boston Globe.

The only evidence of common sense displayed by Oscar Wilde as yet is his preference for dining over dancing.

Well Indorsed by Our Own Citizens.

No matter how useful anything may be in itself, good indorsements seem to increase its usefulness greatly by insuring a wider field for the display of its special merits. We were thus impressed in view of the following statements received by one of our representatives from leading individuals connected with some of the largest enterprises in our midst. Among others whose testimony was freely given was W. H. Stearns, esq., Master Mechanic of the Connecticut River Railroad, residing at No. 28 Boylston street, who observed: St. Jacobs Oil has had remarkable effect among the men employed here. One of them jammed his arm very badly, and by the use of St. Jacobs Oil was greatly benefited, and the arm was healed. Another used it for rheumatic pains in the knee, and pronounced the Oil a complete success as he was cured by its use. Mr. A. B. Taylor, of the "Ray & Taylor Manufacturing Co." was pleased to say: "My aunt, Mrs. Pillsbury, of Mount Clair, N. J., while visiting at our house tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia, and found immediate relief every time. She pronounced it the best thing she had ever tried for the trouble. Mr. J. B. Weston, 45 Greenwood street, Superintendent Car Works, Boston & Albany Railroad, thus addressed our reporter: "I am one more of the fortunates who have had the good luck to hear of that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I had rheumatism in the shoulder severely and could find no relief until I used the Oil. I applied it and must confess I was surprised at the results. I am almost well and expect to be entirely so in a few days."

—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

LOOSE'S EXTRACT
Red Clover Blossoms

The Great Blood Purifier, cures Scrofula in all its forms, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism and Salt Rheum. Alterative, tonic and laxative. Red Clover and Mouse Heroic Pills for skin and blood diseases, sent by mail to any address. Loose's Red Clover Pile Remedy. This cure is certain, speedy, clean. Send for Circulars.

J. M. LOOSE & CO., Monroe, Mich.
Branch Office, 137 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE CHINESE BILL.

Provisions of the Chinese Immigration Bill, as Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Chinese immigration bill, as it passed the Senate, provides that from and after the expiration of 90 days after the passage of the act and until the expiration of 20 years after its passage, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be suspended, and prescribes a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine of not more than $500 against the master of any vessel who brings any Chinese laborer to this country during that period. It further provides that classes of Chinese excepted by the treaty from such prohibition, such as merchants, teachers, students, travelers, and diplomatic agents and Chinese laborers who were in the United States the 17th of November, 1880, shall be required as a condition for their admission, to produce passports from the Government of China, personally identifying them, and showing that they individually belong to one of the permitted classes, which passports must have been endorsed by the diplomatic representative of the United States Consul at the port of departure. It also provides elaborate machinery for carrying out the purposes of the act, and additional sections prohibit the admission of Chinese to citizenship by the United States or State courts, and construe the words "Chinese laborers" to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

Dogs.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"Yes," Athelwald replied, speaking in low impressive tones, "yes, I do like dogs; I am found of them But I like a shy, coy, shrinking dog, who flies away to the shadowy recesses of the woodshed when he hears the footfall of the stranger, and can only be won to sociability by love and kindness and patient pleading. I do not love the bold, forward, unquestioning mass of canine insolence and obtrusiveness that comes sneaking out from behind a lilac bush, when one is just halfway between the gate and the piazza, and nestles up to a stranger I ke an old acquaintance, and drags one all around the yard in a backward attitude, with no thought of one's dignity or comfort." And with a dry, convulsive sob he turned away, and as he walked toward the neckwear department, the bookkeeper noticed that his fawn-colored trousers had been pitched in the postern gate with a nine-cornered piece of olive green.

President Polk's Widow.

Mrs. James K. Polk lives in Nashville, Tennessee. She has been nearly 38 years a widow, and is 77 years of age, but is sprightly and enjoys company. Her house, the old homestead, is a two-story brick of the last generation. It is situated within a stone's throw of the knob on which the State House is situated, and the Legislature never assembles without sending a message of congratulation to her. The household consists of Mrs. Polk and the family of her adopted daughter. This adopted daughter was the neice of President Polk. Her name was Miss Sarah Polk Jetton. She married Mr. George W. Hall. The fruit of this union was one child, Miss Sadie Hall, who will be Mrs. Polk's heir. The Polk estate has been kept in good shape, and is supposed to be valued at something like $75,000. The grave of James K. Polk is in the door yard fronting on the street.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy), called Dr. W. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Its wonderful instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, being of the private parts and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment.

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, $1.00.

HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
62 Vesey Street, New York City.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, a proper use of this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
KIDNEY, LIVER AND BOWELS.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common in our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all Kidney Complaints and for all diseases of the
—LIVER.—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
If you are bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or suffering from malaria, Kidney-Wort is the remedy you need.
FAIL NOT TO TRY IT.
PRICE

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 16

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single Copy, one year, $2.00, and at the same rate for a shorter time. Clubs of five, per year, $1.75 each. Clubs of 10 and over, $1.65 each.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends, or as many different Postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and postage paid. Send for our Special Instructions to Agents. Address THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE.
Column 1—Evelyn Hope (Poetry.)
" 1-2-3—Nasby in Exile.
" 4-5—Miscellany.
" 6-7-8—"Let Nobody Pass."

SECOND PAGE.
Column 1—Miscellany.
" 2-3—Great Egyptian Pyramid.
" 4—Dahomy's Human Sacrifice.
" 5—Recent Literature.
" 6-7—Telegraphic News.
" 8—Popular Science.

THIRD PAGE.
Column 1-2-3—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4—Delayed Subscriptions.
" 4-5—Telegraphic News.
" 5-6-7-8—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.
Column 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2-3—Review of the Week.
" 4-5-6—Editorials on Leading Topics.
" 8—Current Events.

FIFTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—New York Letter, Buckeye, Boston, etc.
" 5-6—Telegraphic News.
" 7-8—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE.
Column 1-2-3-4-5-6—The Household.
" 7-8—Young Folks.

SEVENTH PAGE.
Column 1-2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4-5-6—Forty-seventh Congress.
" 8—Telegraphic News—Advertisements

EIGHTH PAGE.
Column 1-2—Telegraphic Condensations.
" 3-4-5—Telegraphic News.
" 6-7-8—Telegraphic Markets—Advertisements.

Circulation this Week, 84,000

TO ADVERTISERS.

We shall issue an edition of 100,000 copies of the WEEKLY BLADE on April 6th. It will be a most excellent number for advertisers. Orders for advertising, with copy, for that issue, must reach us by March 30th. Term, 50 cents per line, or $7.00 per inch. Cash must accompany orders from parties not having an open account with us. The WEEKLY BLADE is the best general advertising medium in the United States

"THRONE AND SCAFFOLD."

April 6 has finally been determined upon as the date upon which we will begin the publication of this wonderfully interesting story, from the pen of ERNEST WARREN, the distinguished English novelist. No more brilliant bit of historiographing has ever appeared in any periodical than this, and we anticipate that it will find a favor with our readers that has never been surpassed.

MR. LOCKE'S LETTER.

This week the readers of the BLADE will be delighted with a description of Strasburg and its wonderful Cathedral which has challenged the admiration of all beholders since the day that the architects' fancy was made a grand reality. Those who have followed Mr. LOCKE through his wanderings and read his vivid word pictures of what came before him will be prepared to enjoy the graphic, picturesque style in which he has brought this quaint old place with its wonder of the world before their minds eye.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Col. J. RALSTON SKINNER'S article on "The Great Pyramid" will be found on the second page of this week's issue. The subject grows rapidly in interest under Col. SKINNER'S skilful treatment. He speaks this week of the marvelous architecture of the Pyramid, and its religious significance.

REDPATH'S LETTER.

Owing to a hitch somewhere we are unable to give our customary instalment of Mr. REDPATH'S Letters from Ireland this week. This will be a severe disappointment to many of our readers who have become deeply interested in these graphic descriptions of Irish matters, but there will be one in next week's paper without fail.

THE Rhode Island campaign will be three weeks long. A small kettle soon boils.

WASN'T there a brigade of medium weight that charged some time, or somewhere, that TENNYSON can hear of?

MAINE people are getting over their nightmare of coalition. The Republicans were victorious in all the recent municipal elections.

EX-GOV. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, is accused of Presidential ambition. He has the merit of an inconspicuous record.

WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y., noted for its beautiful scenery and a place of summer resort, was recently sold for the sum of $50,000.

SEN. EDMUNDS to the President "Thanks; but I do not believe that a cast-off garment of Mr. CONKLING'S will suit me. We are built very differently.

IT does not matter much now who is appointed to the Supreme Bench. Almost any intriguing politician, who would like a life situation at $10,000 a year, will do.

THE Chinese Government does not object to a 10 years prohibition of the immigration into the United States of Chinese laborers, but thinks 20 years is most too much.

A NEW York cane merchant says the styles of canes change as often as those of women's dresses, and that to command the market new shapes must be invented every year.

RODERICK MCLEAN is a poor imitation of GUITEAU. Even had his marksmanship been better, it is not probable that he would have changed the foreign policy of Great Britain, or affected the composition of the Supreme Court.

THE LONDON *News* has a very interesting article concerning the possible and, from present appearances, the probable war between Russia and the German and Austria-Hungarian Empires. It thinks that the first successes would inevitably belong to the latter, while, if the war was greatly prolonged, Russia would have some advantage over her opponents.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE main political event of the week was the offer of the position on the Supreme Bench which CONKLING rejected to SEN. EDMUNDS, who declined it in a note of polite generalities, but there is little doubt that personal dignity alone prevented him from accepting an office which CONKLING had found it convenient to spurn.

MR. EDMUNDS'S acceptance would have helped Pres. ARTHUR out of the unpleasant predicament into which he had gotten himself, and he was accordingly rather urgent in pressing it. But SEN. EDMUNDS was firm in his declination, and thereupon the President tendered the appointment to Judge SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, of New York. This gentleman is a native of New York, and was appointed United States District Judge for the Southern District of that State by Pres. JOHNSON, July 16, 1867. On March 4, 1878, on the nomination of Pres. HAYES, he was commissioned Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, which includes the States of Vermont, Connecticut and New York. He is qualified for the judicial office to which he is appointed. In addition to a thorough legal training he has had 15 years experience on the bench in courts where he has dealt with many of the most important commercial and Constitutional questions that have arisen since the war. His repeated decisions bear ample testimony of industry and intellect, and will compare favorably with those made by the higher tribunal to which he is now appointed. This nomination disposes of the prophecies that Judge FOLGER entered the Cabinet only to succeed to the Supreme Bench.

THE publication of the letter from Gen. GARFIELD to Sec. CHASE now appears beyond a doubt to be the first move in a villainous plot against the fame of the dead President, and to revenge the indignities which the so-called "Stalwarts" feel that they have suffered at the hands of the party. Not that there was anything in the letter which can by any torturing be made to reflect discredit upon the murdered President. The animus of the move is shown in the bitterness and persistence with charges of "disloyalty to his chief" are made, by those papers and men who have been made to feel the Republican party's displeasure. Many of these go far beyond the widest latitude of decency. The Washington *Post* has exceeded all others in this hyena work, and it has not only admitted to its columns, but editorially indorsed, the writer of a letter in which it is said:

> Garfield was a treacherous, a cowardly, a hypocritical man, selfish to the extreme, and not caring what happened, so it did not happen to himself. General Rosecrans was and is worth more to this country than a thousand Garfields. . . . It is high time, for the sake of our National common sense, the truth of history and justice alike, to the living and the dead, that all this gush over Garfield should end. Millions of better and of greater men have lived and died. The writer of this article was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and at no time voted there for Garfield.
>
> He was nothing but a professional office-seeker and professional politician, a failure as a preacher and a lawyer, he learned to string words together as a child does beads, and that was his stock in trade. No one can point to an original thought he ever uttered. He betrayed John Sherman at Chicago as treacherously as Brutus did Cæsar or Judas did Christ. . . .

Words fail to appropriately characterize such an infamous onslaught as this. We give it only to show the rancor animating some of the parties to this systematic effort to decry GARFIELD, and exalt those who were rejected for him.

THE most terrible as well as heart-rending event that has occurred during the past week is the appalling earthquake in Costa Rica, in the West Indies, by which thousands of inhabitants have been swallowed up, and those who have survived have been rendered homeless. The latest advices up to the time of going to press state that four towns have been completely destroyed. The loss of property is, of course, very great.

THE excitement over Gen. SKOBELEFF'S speech still continues, although there is a prospect of its soon subsiding. He returned to St. Petersburg, where he was received quite pleasantly by Gen. IGNATIEFF, but when he sought the presence of the Czar the latter expressed great displeasure with his conduct. The latest news is that he has been placed under arrest.

THE assailant of Queen VICTORIA, MACLEAN, has been committed for trial on charge of high treason. It is not thought likely that he will be condemned to death, although there is not the slightest question but that he was perfectly sane.

THE rumors of a war between Austria and Russia have been very strong for the last week, and have somewhat affected the American markets, but the probability is now declared to be much less.

THE Nihilist prisoners condemned to death will be allowed until the 27th of March to appeal to the Czar against their sentences. It is probable, however, that the sentences will be carried out.

"NASBY" IN EXILE.

Book agents and others out of employment will take notice that the publishers have the prospectuses for this new book almst ready for delivery, Mr. LOCKE'S letters from Europe have attracted more attention than any series yet published. They have been entirely re-written, profusely illustrated by the best artists, and the book will be one of the most handsome ever made. It will doubtless have a very large sale, and agents desiring territory will do well to make early application. See advertisement on 6th page.

THOSE who charge GARFIELD with being instrumental in securing ROSECRANS'S removal from command of the Army of the Cumberland, show a ludicrous ignorance of war history. There were vastly more potent reasons for the removal than the opposition of a junior Brigadier-General, even though he was a freshly-elected Congressman, and even supposing that there had been such opposition. ROSECRANS had the unruliest tongue of any leading General in our armies, and its indefatigable bitterness had secured him the stalwart enemity of Sec. STANTON, and Gen. HALLECK, two of the most inconvenient enemies for a General to have. His long delay at Murfreesboro, and his disaster at Chickamauga, gave them their opportunity, but even had this not been the case, his doom was sealed the moment that GRANT became Commander-in-chief. GARFIELD'S influence would not have added a feather-weight to these hostile factors.

THIS is said to be the dullest Congress since the war.

THE GARFIELD-CHASE LETTER.

There are a number of points connected with the letter from Gen. GARFIELD to Sec. CHASE that demand careful consideration.

In the first place it behooves the editor of the *Sun* to explain how he came into possession of the letter, and coming into its possession, how he came to publish it. It is evidently a very confidential communication—a letter written by a young and aspiring man to an older one, who stood to him in the relation of a political god-father. He endeavors to present a frank, full exposition of the situation, and his relations to it, that the older and more experienced man may advise him intelligently. The writing of such a letter to such a man was in no sense disloyal to ROSECRANS, any more than if Gen. GARFIELD had written in the same way, or even much stronger to his wife or his father—if the latter had been alive. But the publication of such a letter is as indefensible as the publication of a letter from GARFIELD to his wife or children would be.

When the editor of the *Sun* has explained his part in this blameful operation, it will be necessary for Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, before allowing himself to become so profuse in epithets regarding Gen. GARFIELD, to explain in what manner the seeming strictures in the letter do the then-commander of the Army of the Cumberland an injustice. There has never been any attempt to explain the most mysterious inaction of the Army of the Cumberland after the battle of Stone River. That action, which ended on the 2d of January, 1863, was a victory for us. Yet the defeated enemy retired from our front without further molestation, and took up another position a short distance away, where he lay undisturbed for SIX months. His position was not a strong one, and his forces were numerically inferior to ours. The Army of the Cumberland was the second in size of our armies, it was composed of magnificent material, being made up almost wholly of native-born Western boys. It was superbly organized and equipt, and certainly never had a superior in efficiency. Yet from the end of the battle of Stone River to the beginning of that of Chickamauga—from Jan. 2 to Sept. 19,—over 8½ months,—it hardly fired a musket. Everywhere else our arms were buso. The Army of the Potomac fought the great battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The Army of the Tennessee hewed its way down the Mississippi, and took Vicksburg. The Army of the Gulf captured Port Hudson; the Army of the Ohio forced its way across the Cumberland Mountains and redeemed East Tennessee, and the armies along the coast hammered away at Charleston, and other points. Only the Army of the Cumberland was idle, in spite of the urgent spurring from Washington. When it did move its adversary fell back before it, without resistance. But the movement was delayed so long that it took it out of harmony with the operations elsewhere. The Rebel commander was enabled to get reinforcements that had been released by the cessation of our movements on the Mississippi and the Rapidan, and he turned back on the Army of the Cumberland, delivering a staggering blow against it. This he could not have done if he himself had been struck and crushed, as GARFIELD'S letter urges, while the Rebel Generals elsewhere were kept so busy that they could give him no help.

We wish that Gen. ROSECRANS may be able to show that he acted wisely in this long delay, but it seems just now a task of no little difficulty.

WEST POINTISM.

ENLISTED MAN.	GRADUATE OF WEST POINT.
Sergt. Mason served his country faithfully for 20 years on Private's pay.	Fitz-John Porter, educated at the expense of the Government.
Was wounded twice in battle, and was a well-conducted loyal soldier all the time.	After some years of elegant loafing on a fat salary, he becomes a Captain.
In an unguarded moment he yielded to the excitement which was convulsing the country and took a pop-shot at the vilest wretch that disgraces our history.	Then he suddenly jumps to a Major-Generalcy by favor of George B. McClellan.
	His head getting inordinate by large on this account he wants to control the conduct of the war.
	Because he can not do this he conspires to lose a great battle, and helps to secure a shameful defeat, with the cost of thousands of lives and millions of property.
RESULT: He is recommended for re-instatement in the Army, with rank of Colonel, from the date of his treason, and $100,000 pay and allowances.	
SAMUEL D. STURGIS.	
Educated at the expense of the Government.	
For 41 years has been supported sumptuously at the public crib.	
He made all these years one long debauch, accompanied with gross mismanagement of every duty entrusted to him.	
This came to a climax June 10, 1864, when by drunkenness, imbecility, or worse, he compassed the defeat of a magnificent division which he commanded, by a much inferior force, and wickedly lost over 1,500 lives, 250 richly-laden wagons, and 25 magnificent cannon.	
RESULT: Sentence to eight years' confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary, loss of all pay and allowances, and finally to be dishonorably discharged from the service.	RESULT: He is made Colonel of a superb cavalry regiment, and later Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington.

IGNORANT MALIGNERS

Now some brilliant genius, who knows about as much about the war as he does of the botanical system of Saturn, charges that GARFIELD wanted to displace ROSECRANS that he might succeed him himself! This will be a startling revelation to about 40 other Generals of the Army of the Cumberland, who outranked GARFIELD, and whom he would have had to jump to become commander. GARFIELD'S position in the Army of the Cumberland was precisely the same as that of the Lieutenant in a regiment who acts as Adjutant, while ROSECRANS'S would be that of a Colonel. In order for the Adjutant to become Colonel he would not only have to jump the other Lieutenants who might outrank him, but the 10 Captains, the Major and the Lieutenant-Colonel—an athletic feat quite impossible in the military gymnasium. The next man in rank to ROSECRANS was the man who actually succeeded him in command—Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, and there was never any thought by anyone of any other commander. If there had been, CRITTENDEN, MCCOOK, GORDON GRANGER, WOOD, JEFF. C. DAVIS, PHIL. SHERIDAN, STEEDMAN, STANLEY, REYNOLDS, NEGLEY, PALMER, and many others, would have come in long before GARFIELD was reached or even thought of.

NEW YORK is frightened at the terrible increase of mortality there during the first two months of this year over the same time last year.

"SOUR PORK."

The evidence is accumulating with unpleasant rapidity that the Chicago pork trade is permeated with dishonesty. Undoubtedly the wretched quality of meat which the Chicago dealers palmed off on European buyers had a great deal to do in bringing about the decrees which excluded American hog products from France, Switzerland and Germany. Long before the decrees were issued the continual lowering of the quality of our exported meat was injuring its reputation, and restricting its sales. The decrees could not not have been maintained had it not been for a public sentiment against the meats, which had been built up by the dishonest practices of American exporters.

But the Europeans are not the only sufferers from this dishonesty. Our own merchants who buy of Chicago find the goods of such a low standard that they suffer much in their attempts to handle them. This has been a matter of universal complaint for years. Short weights and diseased or bad-conditioned meats are continually met with in invoices from Chicago, and attempts at reclamation are nearly always unsuccessful. These abuses have become so flagrant that the sufferers, unable to get redress from Chicago, are making their grievances public.

The most formidable complaint comes from Cincinnati. A dispatch from that City says:

> CINCINNATI, O., March 8.—Something of a buzz was created on 'Change to-day by the appearance of Edward Ludaky, an agent of Phil Armour. The story was at once started in the pork corner that he was here to make collections on purchases made by Cincinnati operators in Chicago, in which the meat had proved unsatisfactory and payment had been declined. It was stated that a considerable amount of sour pork had been shipped here from Chicago, for which an attempt was being made to collect the full price, and also that several lots of pork had been received which proved to be of short weight. Evans & Kinney and F. A. Laidley & Co., were named as firms who had suffered in this way. Both firms were visited by a reporter and their statements secured. Evans & Kinney said that they had received pork from Chicago that was sour and other lots that were short in weight. One lot of two car-loads was found to be 1,600 pounds short in weight. They had written to the firms from whom they purchased asking that the matter be made right, but no attention had been paid to their complaint. They could not even get an answer to their letters. F. A. Laidley & Co., said that they had received sour meat from Chicago, and shipments that were short in weight. A lot of four cars received to-day was short in weight about 1,000 pounds. They had had no such difficulty as Evans & Kinney in getting the matter made right. In each case they had written Mr. Armour stating the condition of the shipment, and he had promptly replied asking them, if there was sour meat, to take it out and send it back to Chicago, and offering to make it right when there was short weight. Other firms were said to have received short weight or sour pork from Chicago, but no additional statements could be secured that were of a positive character. Evans & Kinney declined to say from whom they had made their Chicago purchases. Mr. Armour's agent was met by a reporter and asked if it was true that he was finding difficulty in effecting settlements with Cincinnati firms. He promptly replied that it was not. He said his business was only of a semi-business character, and there was no trouble at all in making settlements. Knowing operators denied that this statement of Ludaky's was true, but they would give no names of firms who had refused to settle. They said that the people who had suffered were afraid to take the matter before the Chicago Arbitration Committee because of the difficulty of getting a just decision in cases in which Mr. Armour or his friends were interested. For that reason it was claimed that the matter was being kept quiet in the hope of effecting a quiet settlement that would be somewhere near satisfactory.

The experience here narrated is not by any means an unusual one. Everywhere merchants tell the same story.

It is hardly worth while to point out that such business practices are surely suicidal; that they can not help soon destroying the domestic trade of Chicago, as they have already nearly destroyed the foreign. The Chicago dealer has always been proverbially reckless of the future; he lets to-morrow take care of itself. What he wants is to make a big sale and a big profit *to-day*.

An efficient remedy was suggested for this dishonesty by a Consul to a leading European City. It was to appoint Government or State Inspectors of Meats, as we have them already of flour, kerosene, etc. As these would be paid by fees they would be no new burden on the Treasury. The Boards of Trade throughout the country should join in urging such a course upon the Government.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

It is almost impossible to realize in the pleasant and prosperous condition of Toledo, that in one portion of our country ruin, absolute and in some cases irretrievable, has overtaken the people that distress is the rule and not the exception, and that 60,000 people are deprived of any means of subsistence except what a generous public will bestow. And yet this is the condition of things in the Mississippi Valley. The telegraphic reports, full of disasters as they are, do not give a full conception of the terrible reality. Since the great flood of 1850, nothing equal to the present has been known.

To fully understand the causes of this great overflow, it must be remembered that from the point where the waters of the Ohio flow into the Mississippi, the latter river winds a torturous course through a rich and fertile plain averaging about 30 miles wide. This plain, which contains something like 40,000 square miles, has been formed by *debris* brought down from the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, and is some of the most productive land in the country. When the river is at its normal height all of this fertile stretch blossoms like the rose, but each year the channel fills up and the water is liable to spread over the surrounding plain for many miles. The levees which have been built with so much labor and expense prevents this ordinarily, but there is always the dread of what may happen, and this year, as in many others in the past, it has become a reality.

It is hard to tell just how much land is submerged by the giving away of the levees but an official of the Government who is endeavoring to learn the extent of the disaster says that between Memphis and Vicksburg alone it is 68,000 square miles. Whole counties are under water. In Bolivar County, Mississippi, it is estimated that 11,000 persons are destitute. Houses and fences have been washed away, and horses, cattle, sheep and hogs drowned almost without number. In Arkansas fully 20,000 people are paupers, and must be provided for. Besides the present immense loss of property, there is the possibility that the waters will not subside in time for the Spring planting and growth of crops, which will add still more to the distress of these people. This was the case in 1850, when the waters rose steadily until the middle of March, then declined until the first part of April, then they began to rise again, and continued until the middle of May, when they subsided with great rapidity. Should the present year prove a repetition of that one, the distress of the inhabitants will be continuous for a long time to come.

This fearful disaster, which may be repeated at any future time, is an urgent argument for some better engineering and more perfect work in the measures taken to protect this beautiful valley.

HAMLET.

Hamlet is usually regarded as SHAKSPERE'S masterpiece—that is, supposing there was ever such a man as SHAKSPERE, and that he could or did write anything, even in his own name.

We will not offer any opinion as to whether SHAKSPERE "writ Shakspere," or whether that important contribution was the work of Lord BACON, or some unknown but talented scribbler of the Elizabethan period. Every one of the possible authors is so permanently dead that all his interest in the royalty on the copyright ceased centuries ago. Therefore what profits farther discussion?

The play contains about 3,000 lines, and there has been about that many books written to explain what those lines mean. Thus it will be seen that SHAKSPERE'S ambiguity was not confined to his personal identity.

Succinctly, *Hamlet* was a man who was too light-waisted for his destiny. He hadn't capital enough for the business he was expected to do. ARTEMUS WARD hinted at something like this in his truly thrilling story of "Mose, the Sassy, or the Disguised Jook," where he makes his hero "wildly ketch hold onto hisself, tear his bootiful yaller hair, and eggs-clame, O, life! life! Yu air 2 menny fur me."

Hamlet's father had been Guiteau-ed in the early part of a prosperous and brilliant administration, and was succeeded by a brother, whom *Hamlet* terms the

> *Vice* of kings,
> The cut-purse of the empire and the rule,
> That from the shelf the precious diadem stole,
> And put it in his pocket.

"Vice of Kings" is probably an old Scandinavian form for "Vice President."

This uncle married *Hamlet's* mother, and that unhappy young man's mind began to be tortured with conundrums built on this intricate plan:

> "He that was mine uncle is now my father. She that was my mother is now mine aunt. If they have a son I will be brother to my cousin, and cousin to my brother. Now what relation am I to this new King's offspring by the woman whom the Mormon missionary sealed to him?"

Of course his brain reeled. Brains always do when subjected to these relationship puzzles.

He expresses this thought very clearly in the celebrated and much-disputed line:

> A little more than kin and less than kind.

It is very evident, taking all things into consideration, that he is getting a little more kin than he ever expected, but less of that kind would be very desirable.

As his mind weakened he began attending Spiritualist seances with *Horatio, Bernardo* and *Marcellus*. They seem to have been first-class performers and materialized the old man—his father—in a way that made *Hamlet's* hair stand on end, or as W. S. puts it a little more in detail:

> Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
> And each particular hair to stand on end,
> Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

One of the results is a not uncommon sequence of these "spiritual manifestations": he gets the idea that he ought to kill somebody, Here is where he finds a task that oversizes his nature. He lacks the requsite nerve to screw his courage to the sticking point—that is, to the point of sticking old CLAUDIUS.

Like all men who have reluctance to tackle fellows of their size, he "takes it out" on the women folks around him; maltreats poor *Ophelia* until she is driven to suicide, and gives his mother the worst tongue lashing a woman ever got from a Prince.

NOT AN UNMIXED GOOD.

The unlimited immigration of foreigners into this country is not an unmixed good, as everybody is aware. California has been loud in its protests, and emphatic enough to bring about the recent action of Congress upon the Chinese question, although the East has been in the past disposed to think the complaints needless and absolutely unjust. The feeling arose from what is now almost instinctive with citizens of the United States, that this country is and must be always open to the people of any nationality who desire to find here an abiding place.

The New York papers were decided in the view that the Pacific Coast people had no right to object to the coming of the Celestials.

Now, however, New York people are following in the footsteps of California's citizens. They are making the strongest objections to the coming there of so many degraded Italians, whom they strongly suspect are sent across the ocean by Italian municipalities who are only too glad to get rid of them. Their ignorance is extreme and that they are from the lowest of their countrymen is evident from the fact that they immediately become street scavengers upon their arrival here and are content with their condition. They crowd with their children into filthy cellars where decency in any sense of the word is impossible. The future of the little ones, living in such an atmosphere, cannot be otherwise than vicious, if not criminal. They have no conception of anything beyond or above the slime of their surroundings, and it is no wonder that New York objects to a wholesale importation of such creatures, the offscourings of Italy's people. And when it is remembered that these same creatures are soon to be voters, that they will have a voice as powerful as that of the most intelligent man in the metropolis in deciding municipal and State affairs, that matters involving the health, education and general well-being of a vast City will be subjected to a measure of their influence, it becomes a serious question of how to prevent the evils their unlimited coming must entail. In respect to this political status which the law will give them, as well as of their inferior character as to morality and industry, they are far more objectionable than the Chinese.

This matter of the unlimited immigration of the refuse of foreign countries who become so soon a part and parcel of the voting population of the country is to become a problem of the future. The educated old-world man knows little enough of the workings of republican institutions when he is permitted to vote, but when absolute ignorance in every direction with its accompanying degradation is added to that, the prospective result is not encouraging.

IT is curious how confident the assassins of high people in high places are of being exempted from punishment. MCLEAN, the Queen's assailant, does not seem to have the least fear of the future.

THE MASON SENTENCE.

It is hardly possible to refrain from terming the sentence upon Sergt. MASON an outrage.

In saying this we bear in mind that he was guilty of a most serious offense against military discipline. He, a non-commissioned officer placed on guard over a criminal, attempted to kill the object of that guard.

Strictly speaking the character and offense of the assassin were no business of his, and it is dangerous to admit that sentries have the right to an opinion and discretion as to the manner of discharging their duties.

But at the same time an American soldier is not, can not and should not be made a mere machine. He is a man of intelligence and feeling, and if there was ever an instance in the world where soldierly spirit was excusable for revolting against the task assigned to it, it was when men were called upon to provide for the personal safety of such a despicable wretch as GUITEAU.

The people were prepared for the infliction of some formal punishment upon MASON, which would have been ameliorated in the execution as far as possible.

No one could have anticipated such a stunning sentence as the Court-martial has imposed. If MASON had been guilty of the worst offenses known to military law his punishment could not well have been made more severe. We do not think that there has ever been, in time of peace, so heavy a sentence upon a soldier of our army, for a purely military offense. Nor has there been in war times, except when men were shot for desertion, spying, forcing a safeguard, etc. None of the non-capital sentences imposed during the war went beyond confinement at hard labor during term of enlistment, or the war, with dishonorable discharge at the close, and loss of pay and allowances.

If the Court-Martial's object were to cover itself with opprobium, and make Sergt. MASON a martyr and a hero, it will succeed beyond its most sangune expectations.

The sentence has its uses, however, just at this time of the FITZ-JOHN PORTER agitation. It shows how differently a poor devil of an enlisted man is regarded by a court of West Pointers from a graduate of the Military Academy. There is no mercy for the one if he commits even a technical offense, no matter how good his record has been, but the alumnus of "The Point" has god like privileges to sin as his wanton mind wills.

THE KENTUCKY "INDEPENDENTS."

The prospects of the revolt against Bourbonism in Kentucky grow brighter daily. When first the Union Democrat talked of rebelling against the slights and snubs they had meekly endured at the hands of the Rebel Brigadiers for 17 years, they were scornfully derided. But the crushed worm will at last turn, even though he be a Kentucky Union Democrat, and it was not long before it became manifest that every one of the Democrats in the State who had opposed Secession was heartily weary of the dominance of the Rebels whom he had fought and overcome. Before this feeling the enormous majority which the Democrats have hitherto been enabled to command threatens to shrink and dissolve into nothing. The vote in Kentucky for President in 1880 was divided as follows:

Democrat	147,999
Republican	104,550
Greenback	11,398
Total	263,947

It is generally conceded that the Union Democrats will poll about 40,000 votes at the coming election for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, which takes place in August. The Republicans and Greenbackers will support ex-Gov. JACOB, the Union Democratic nominee, unanimously. If this be true, it will give him about 150,000 votes to 110,000 for his Rebel competitor, which allows a very comfortable margin of 40,000 for contingencies. The canvass is now warm, and will doubtless become "red hot" before election day.

CONKLING.

To the Editor of the Blade.

GENTS—Do you not think it about time to give us a rest on the abuse of Conkling? I have taken the BLADE for a longer period of time than any subscriber you have in this County, but do not care to renew in April, at which time my subscription expires, if you intend to keep up this warfare on Conkling. Let your motto be: "Never strike a man when he is down."

M. J. B. BROOKS.

Sterling Run, Cameron Co., Pa., March 7, 1882.

If Mr. BROOKS had read the BLADE as carefully as he claims to, he would know that we dropt Mr. CONKLING completely the moment he was defeated in the New York Legislature, and announced that we should have no more to say about him as long as he remained out of politics. We kept our promise, and despite the importunities of correspondents, said nothing about him until he became a party to the shameful abuse of the Supreme Court, in making it a means wherewith to whitewash him. This crowing outrage upon public ethics deserves the denunciation of every patriotic man in the Nation, and the BLADE proposes to deal it out to him, even though Mr. BROOKS and several others shall stop their papers,

A MORBID CURIOSITY.

It is easy to understand that intense hatred of GUITEAU for his wanton destruction of a valuable life, an act which brought such a world of suffering to a whole Nation, would cause an intense desire that he should receive the most extreme punishment which the law could mete out to him. It is hard so see, however, how this could merge into a morbid curiosity to see the man hung, to watch his throes of mortal agony when he shall be launched into eternity. Yet it is said that already, though it is months before the earliest time in which he can be executed, applications for passes to witness the operation are pouring into the Jail Warden from all over the country, some of the applicants living hundreds of miles away from Washington.

The law, and a sensible one it is, requires that the execution shall be very private. Were it not so, it would be in the worst possible taste for any gathering to be allowed which should give importance to the occasion No doubt GUITEAU will pose for effect up to the last moment unless his natural cowardice gets the better of his determination to play the part of a martyr. He is doing a rushing business now selling his autographs and photographs to the crowds of people who rush to see him with the same impulse that prompts so many to go to view some hideous monstrosity of the animal kingdom. It will be a good thing when the time comes to shut him away from the public into the oblivion which he deserves.

WHILE it was very wrong for RODERICK MCLEAN to attempt to murder the Queen of England, it was nearly as bad for our Secretary of State to make that event an occasion for a murderous assault upon the Queen's English. Here is the text of the message he sent abroad:

> Remembering the sympathy of Her Majesty and the British people in our present National bereavement, the feeling of indignation and thankfulness for the Queen's safety is deep and universal.
>
> FRELINGHUYSEN.

Reading this over carefully one's brain begins to be bewildered with the problem whether if we did not remember Her Majesty's sympathy, our feelings of indignation and thankfulness would be either deep or universal. Or, whether we would feel more indignation than thankfulness, or the reverse, for the Queen's safety. Or, whether our indignation would be deep and our thankfulness universal, or *vice versa*. It would seem as if Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN had attempted imitating one of Mr. EVART'S long sentences, and been tripped and thrown on his head by it.

THOSE who have had the misery of seeing their trunks banged and smashed in the merciless hands of the baggage masters will cordially agree that each and all may unite with gusto in BURDETT'S Baggage Man's Song:

> With many a curve the trunks I pitch,
> With many a shout and sally;
> At station, sliding, crossing, switch,
> On mountain grade or valley,
> I heave, I push, I sling, I toss,
> With vigorous endeavor,
> And men may smile, and men may cross,
> But I sling trunks forever,
> Ever! ever!
>
> The paper trunk from country town
> I balances and dandles;
> I turn it once or twice around,
> And pull out both the handles,
> And grumble over traveling-bags
> And monstrous sample cases;
> But I can smash the maker's brags
> And plaster Paris vases!
> They holler, holler, as I go,
> But they can stop me never,
> For they will learn just what I know,
> A trunk won't last forever!
> Ever! ever!
> Trunks can't last forever.

It is related that when Patti demanded $5,000 for each concert from Manager J. H. Haverly, he remarked that it would be equivalent to $50,000 a month, and remarked, sotto voce: "The President of the United States works a year for that amount." "Well," responded the diva, promptly, "get the President to sing for you."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

This is one of the most reliable of musical stories; it stands age and constant wear so well. It has probably been told of every singer from the first day that singers received money for performing in public. Its first appearance in modern history is in connection with CATHERINE II., of Russia, and the reigning *prima donna* of the day. The latter asked an enormous sum for coming to St. Petersburg.

"Why, that is more than I pay my Field Marshals," said the astounded Empress of All the Russias.

"Your Majesty had better then get one of your Field Marshals to sing," replied the equally haughty Queen of Song. It does not seem to improve in piquancy with age.

GUITEAU has suffered another crushing disappointment. He received a long and gushing letter from CLARA ANN DAVIS, of Hoboken, N. J., who sent her photograph, and incidentally spoke of herself as being wealthy and a social leader. The photograph showed a very attractive looking woman, and when SCOVILLE finally let the rascal have the letter, his vanity soared skyward on the supposition that he had captivated some wonder of extraordinary parts. SCOVILLE and GUITEAU'S brother set to work to hunt up the interesting inamorata. When they found that she was a poor woman, without the horses and carriages, the wealth, social position, etc., which she claimed, GUITEAU'S interest in her disappeared. He cared nothing for her mental and bodily attractions so long as they were not backed and gilded by wealth.

THE studied outward calm of the Philadelphia Quakers is being severely strained over an unseemly bickering as to the manner in which the bi-centennials of WILLIAM PENN'S landing in the State shall be celebrated next October. That portion which cleaves to the ways and manners of their godly fathers want the ceremonies confined to prayers, singing of hymns, reading of poems, etc., while those whose hearts have strayed a little ways after the frivolities and showiness of this vain world want a street parade with decorated buildings, brass bands, with the police and fire departments turned out, after the manner of the hollow worldlings.

PHILADELPHIA has concluded to rid herself of her present detective force, as she appears to have outlived its usefulness. From evidence presented it seems that the members have been for a long time in collusion with the thieves throughout the City, that the latter could purchase immunity for their crimes at any time by sharing their spoils with the detectives who were only too willing to be partners in any rascality that promised money. The Mayor has decided that whether these accusations are true or not, the force has outlived its usefulness.

HOW strong is the power of Senatorial courtesy and class prerogative is shown by JOHN SHERMAN'S course in the CONKLING confirmation. SHERMAN loves CONKLING as little as the devil is popularly supposed to do holy water, but he could not defy the customs of the hide-bound old body of which he is a member, so much as to vote against the confirmation of an ex-Senator. So he paired with Sen. PENDLETON, and absented himself from the Chamber.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE BLADE.

We request every friend of the BLADE to send us the names and address of at least 10 people who do not take the great Weekly. We want them within three weeks, and the more we get the better we shall like it.

A postal card will do. The BLADE appears in a complete new dress this week, and it will be the best, as it is now the largest and cheapest Weekly published.

Send us the names of your friends. We want them all and will do them good.

THE Pope is about to create seven new Cardinals. Here is another chance for Mr. CONKLING. May be this is what he wanted. A scarlet gown and a red hat is more becoming to his peculiar style of beauty than the black silk robe of a Supreme Justice.

CHOICE FICTION.

We are closing out our stock of miscellaneous books very fast, and owing to other projects in view will not replenish. We have on hand about 1,000 volumes of nice new choice works of fiction, the regular retail prices of which are $1.75 to $2.00. We will mail them postpaid at 50 cents each, the title to be selected by us. Those wishing a variety will do well to remit $1.00 to $5.00, and let us send a number of volumes. Such an opportunity will not occur again.

CURRENT EVENTS.

For the year ending March 1, Detroit shipped 5,018,499 bushels wheat.——William Tilly, Henry Moinow, John Snobin, George Cullan and Arthur Algoner are in jail at Kennett, Mo., charged with burning cordwood and attempting to wreck trains on the Iron Mountain Railroad.——John Taylor's farm house, near Mendonlia, Manitoba, burned down during a furious storm last week, and his wife and three daughters froze to death in their efforts to reach the nearest neighbors.——Prohibition has been defeated in Harrison County, Tex., the whites being equally divided and negros voting solidly against it.——Annie Louise Cary is to be married this Fall, and will not thereafter sing in public.——A man named R. S. Scudder has been arrested in Iowa for collecting money, ostensibly to aid in the defense of Guiteau, but which he converted to his own use.——Charles Shelton, John Redmond and Harry French, under indictment for murder, were taken from a jail in New Mexico, last week, by masked men, and hanged to the nearest trees.——Christian Schaefer, of Wisconsin, and Nicholas, Remy, of Iowa, both of whom served under Nap

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Party Idols Played Out—A Lyric of Henry Clay Times—Achilles Greeley's Sulking—Chinese Citizens—Barnum and the Show—A Little Game of Draw—Rev. Henry Highland Garnet—The Cat and the Plumber—Scraps.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1882.

The declination of the Judgeship by Mr. Conkling made no stir at all. Indeed, nobody except a few Stalwarts cared anything about it. The Stalwarts got off considerable superfluous gas—and then it was all over. Nor is the world to any great degree anxious to know what the Senator may hereafter do. Man worship in politics is of little account now-a-days—perhaps because we haven't the timber for making idols. Henry Clay came the nearest of any American to being a party idol. He was the only candidate in my recollection whose personal magnetism drew around him warm and devoted admirers. He was the only man I ever went a block out of my way to look at. Horace Greeley was not given to man-worship, but the failure of Clay to get the nomination in 1848 almost broke the philosopher's heart. He went off hastily the copper mines of Lake Superior, and for many weeks the *Tribune* had nothing to say in the canvass. At the last hour it gave Gen. Taylor a halting and unwilling support. Just before Horace started on his Western tour he found on his table a stirring political lyric—political songs were then a considerable element in a campaign. He never knew where it came from, but its sentiments overcame him and before reading it through he was crying like a child. It was at once sent up as "must" copy, with a few lines of comment to the effect that it was printed as written although the editor did not agree with the sentiments expressed in the third verse about foreign born voters, lest he should be mistaken if these notable lines do not wrench tears not born of sorrow from many patriotic eyes. In those prosaic days of scandal and detraction perhaps this lament over the defeat of the "Henry of Navarre" of the grand old Whig party may be welcome, at least to readers of the BLADE whose memory goes back to the better era of fair political contests:

Hail down that flag! All's over!
We've done what men could do
Unbowed through adverse fortune,
A brave and gallant crew.
So it hath been with Truth and Right,
In every land and clime;
Beaten, by fearful numbers,
And conquered—for a time.

Slash, when the fight was ending,
And when brass failed to tarnish,
For the stoutest hearts had learned to fear
Under that driving gale.
When our good ships drifted helplessly
Upon the heaving tide,
And the old Kentucky liner,
Poured in her lag broadside:

Such were our thoughts when beaten:
But hope else could it be?
False flags in foreign bottoms
Gathered from every sea;
Freebooters of all nations,
That sail the salt-sea brine,—
Thank God, there wasn't one of them
Fought in the old Whig line!
Int the fight bitter weather,
'Mid the tempest's angry frown,
Few ships were left together
When the dismal sun went down,
Repairing the disasters
Of storm and the battle's wreck;
But we still hear distant cheering
When we listen from the deck.

None know, so dark the night is,
What ships yet live or drown,
And the Constitution's colors
Are at half-mast, Union down;
But the old ship bears a rocket
Through the darkness for a sign,
And from all the scattered squadron
See the dancing signals shine.

For the years are rolling over,
And the time will come again;
We'll have another field to fight,
Another field to win;
The last field for our coverage!
If but once more we fail,
Hoist the last rag of canvas,
And trust the favoring gale.

We were not always beaten;
Think of the days of yore:
Shake out the ancient ensign
We conquered with before;
The flag of the Revolution,
Flying as first it flew,
Up to the highest topmast
Send up the buff and blue!

With a shout for our old Commander,
Roll out that larboard gun;
Signal the boat to quarters,—
There are no fields so won:
And whether again he lead us,
Or with other men we strive,
Nine cheers for Admiral Harvey,
The bravest man alive!

CHINAMEN AS CITIZENS.

Just as Congress passes an act to restrict the immigration of Chinese laborers, one of the Celestials in this City applies to be naturalized. In a decision that at first glance seems to be opposed to the decisions of United States Courts, a Judge of a State Court refuses the application, and John is out in the cold. A number of the race have become citizens, but the Judges now decide that none but whites and blacks and persons of African descent, meaning mulattos and octoroons of white and black blood, are admissible. If this decision holds, neither Indians nor Mongolians can become voters.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE BARNUM.

The City is in a stir in consequence of the grand parade of the Biggest Show on Earth, which is to take place this evening. An hour ago I met the only Barnum at the Sturtevant, looking hale and hearty, and not much borne down by the weight of years. As he tripped up stairs I thought of the time when he had Joice Heth and the Museum where the *Herald* building now stands. At that time the *Tribune* was too utterly good to appreciate the dreadful deceivers, but the Moral Museum was all right. To one who remembers the audiences that came there on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, the *Tribune's* scruples look somewhat ridiculous.

A GAME OF DRAW AT THE STURTEVANT.

The poultry question is not settled yet. Last night the Hotel Keepers' Association gathered at the Sturtevant House to discuss fowl disemboweling. A dozen or more of prominent landlords came in and looked on, while Major Leland's head cook cut up a lot of birds. There was but one opinion on the matter in question, and that was put in form by Mr. Leland, who moved that the hotel keepers assembled are in favor of an enactment which will furnish New York City with a drawn and properly prepared poultry. Now if they can get the influence of the Board of Health the days of undrawn poultry will be short.

A PHILANTHROPIST GONE.

The colored people of the City are in sorrow to-day on the part of the death of Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Minister to Liberia. He was a pupil in the first colored school in the City for a year; went to sea as a cabin boy; tried to get education at a New Hampshire Academy but was driven off by mobs; finally went to the Oneida Institute, began to speak in public, joined the ministry, and started a Presbyterian Church (colored) in Troy. He was naturally a leader in the Anti-Slavery movement, and was for many years pastor of Shiloh Church in this City. In the riot of 1863 the mob hunted for him, but he was hid away in a stable. Pres. Garfield appointed him Minister to Liberia, and he left for that country last November. With the exception of Fred. Douglass Dr. Garnet was the most conspicuous representative of the colored race in this country. He had the respect of all reputable people in New York and wherever known.

"IT WAS THE CAT."

To set a cat to catch a plumber, and to succeed in catching, is the latest catch on record. A lady in Hoboken smelt a bad smell in her house, and told the agent the pipes leaked. Agent said no—the plumbing was perfect. She tried to find the leak by pouring essence of peppermint into a washbasin, letting it run down the waste-pipe. The peppermint permeated the entire house, so she went again to the agent; but he said there was no reliance to be placed on such a test, and refused to send the plumber. Then she rose to the occasion. She had a cat, but to make out a clear case she borrowed another. Then she bought 10 cents worth of oil of Valerian, and leaving the cats in the parlor, put the oil down the suspected waste pipe. The cats roused up, ran to a closet from which the foul smells had come, and tried to get in. At last she got the plumber and behind the wall of the closet he found the leak. He said it was a clear case of catnip.

NIBBLES AND BITES.

The Russian colonization fund comes up to nearly $50,000.

Emigrants are pouring in in even greater numbers than at this season last year.

Judge Donohue is getting roasted for granting an injunction on the application of a notorious rascal, the effect of which was to suspend the late law against betting until the foot-race was over.

The Army and Navy Club is dissolved according to resolutions adopted years ago. It existed 17 years.

Everybody is complaining because Edison's light is not forthcoming, and there is a strong suspicion that there is some Keeley motor trouble about it.

Everybody is disgusted with Mayor Grace's trick of procuring naturalization papers secretly only the day before he was elected. Had the fact been known he would have been defeated by an immense majority. As it is, it fixes him forever as a politician.

When women become voters what sort of chance shall we men have for offices?

The question is suggested by the formidable array array of officers in an organization in which women now do all the voting—the Serosis Club or Society, where the following array of office-holders were chosen two days ago: President, Mrs. Jennie Cunningham Croly; Vice Presidents, Rev. Phebe Hanaford, M. Louise Thomas, H. M. Farnsworth and Mrs. H. M. Jacobs; Recording Secretary, Mary A. Newton; Corresponding Secretary, Edna C. Smith; Treasurer, Sararah A. King; Auditor, Mrs. E. Oppenheimer; Custodian, Hannah Allen; Musical Director, Clara H. Stutsmith; Executive Committee, Annie W. Fuller, Ruth O. Delmater, Kate Foote, Sophie Hoffman and Henrietta Marvin; Chairman of Committee on Literature, Sarah L. Hopper; Art, R.A. Morse; Drama, Ella Clymer; Science, Erminnie Smith; Philanthropy, Esther Herman; Education, Sarah C. Ostron; House and Home, Margie T. Yardley; Business Women, Clara Neyman; Journalism, Helen M. Cooke.

No wonder Uncle Rufus Hatch left the street to the bears and sailed for Bermuda the next day. ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

No Vote on Contested Seats—Congress Slow—The Eades Bill for a Ship Railroad Across Tehuantepec—The Progress of the De Lessepa Canal—The Supreme Court on Sugar Duties—Gen. Garfield's Letter in Regard to Rosecrans—The Chinese Bill—Alcoholic Commission.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1882.

The country seems to grow restive under the unexpected sluggishness of this Congress. There is an immense number of propositions before it, but little gets done. More than three months have passed, and not one of the bold robbers who have stolen their seats is removed. Even Chalmers draws his pay and votes, notwithstanding the gross frauds by which he obtained his place; and he has plenty of company. The report on the Mormon delegates was made some time ago, but no action has been taken. Mr. Sherman's funding bill has passed the Senate, but it makes no sign in the House. One of the greatest dangers to financial soundness is in the law for coining silver dollars. Our exports are falling off, gold is slipping away from the banks, and if the short crop of last year should be repeated this year we should have a large exportation of gold and then come down to a silver standard; but Congress has other matters in hand, and allows the coinage to go on. Our shipping interests have steadily declined since the war, and there is a reason for it and a remedy; but the reason is not discovered nor the remedy applied. A great appropriation is required to meet the demands of the amended pension act, but Congress dreads to touch anything so unpopular, and it lingers without action. A day or two ago a very important measure was reported from the Commerce Committee of the Senate and it would be delightful to think that it was to be taken up in earnest and acted upon; but the habits of Congress are against any such hope.

We refer to what is known as the Eads ship railway. Any body who can look back for 30 or 40 years will easily remember what an impetus was given to our prosperity by the successive opening of ways to our Pacific coast. But we still lack a way for our shipping; and Congress, if it was in the spirit of work, might give us this railway long before DeLesseps had broken the crust of his gigantic mountain of rock. Your correspondent is not the champion of any particular scheme for taking ships across the Isthmus, but he is clear that some plan should be adopted at once and pushed forward to immediate completion. "Time is money," and shortening the time from one ocean to the other cannot fail to be immensely gain to commerce. Then the Committee appear to have examined into this subject with unusual care, having had before them the best engineers in the country and some beyond the country. Among these last is Sir Edward Reed, late Chief Constructor to the British Navy, who appeared before the Committee and gave to the Eads project the weight of his observations and experience. It may also be said that the present Constructor (Nathaniel Barnabry) has commended it in a letter written to the Committee.

These indorsements are the more important because the Eads project seems to most people so novel. But all the authorities agree in sustaining its entire practicability, while it has the advantage of the proposed canals in much greater economy, and in the important fact that it brings us nearer to our own possessions and to the general current of Pacific trade.

This is a consideration the weight of which has not been generally understood. The Eads Ship Railroad is over what is known as the Tehuantepec route and the Committee state that in going from the Gulf to San Francisco the distance by this route is more than 2,000 miles shorter than by the DeLessep Canal. Two thousand miles is of itself a long and expensive voyage, including risks, insurance, the pay of officers and men and the ordinary wear and tear; and the avoiding of such a voyage is no light matter. As "time is money," the time saved in taking this shorter route will probably be sufficient to pay the tolls of the canal. Important, too, the Committee say that this route is "the American route," having very decided advantages to us, over all others. The Committee seem to be greatly in favor of the Eads project and give it a warm indorsement.

As to the DeLesseps canal, Capt. Meade writes to the Navy Department from the immediate vicinity that the work is being earnestly prosecuted, and although there have been some deaths among both officers and men, nothing has occurred which is at all likely to materially injure it. A large amount of clearing has already been accomplished. The entire line has been denuded of trees and underbrush for a width of some 300 yards; and stations, some of which are small villages, have been built for the workmen and their families. Narrow gage rail tracks have also been laid for carrying away the surplus earth, which is to be utilized in filling up waste places for future towns. Much as our papers have sneered at this project, it now looks as if it had established its success only a work of time. If it should not cost too much it will be a great advantage to the world, but it does not quite meet our American wants.

The Supreme Court is now hearing arguments in the case of the Arlington estate and we shall probably soon know whether the heirs of the Rebel chief (Gen. Lee) will recover possession. The Court is making bad work with some of Sec. Sherman's gleanings. Perhaps some of your readers will remember that there was long ago trouble in regard to the duties paidon sugar and that the merchants were paying their duties under protest. It seems that the law, in discriminating as to the different grades, does it by describing their different colors. But the merchants soon found out how to give the better qualities of sugar the color of the poorer qualities, and thus passed them through the Custom House at a lower duty. But the Treasury officers, in order to check this leakage, introduced tests which put the grades beyond a question and made the merchants pay for the better grades the tax which the law had designated. The Court has now decided that the words of the law cannot be construed into a meaning which is not in the text, and that the taxes must be collected according to any tests. That decision settles a great number of suits against the Government and will take nearly $2,000,000 out of the Treasury to be paid back to the merchants. A little timely legislation would have saved this sum, but Congress is too busy to think of saving money.

Gen. Garfield's letter to Sec. Chase in regard to the Army of the Cumberland and Gen. Rosecrans was published here yesterday and created quite a sensation. It is not known how it got before the public, but you will notice that it vindicates the statements of Mr. Blaine in his memorial address as to the unsatisfactory matters which disturbed Gen. Garfield while he was connected with that Army and which Gen. Rosecrans was so prompt to deny. The letter covers this point; and, whether it was published for that purpose or not, it show that Mr. Blaine knew what he was talking about. Of course the letter will make a good deal of disturbance in Army circles.

The Chinese bill, which is a bill virtually putting an end to Chinese immigration, for 20 years, has been under discussion for a long time in the Senate and has called out more interest on the part of the able men of that body than any other matter since the opening of the session. Mr. Hawley, one of the Connecticut Senators, calls it a bill of iniquities; but it seems to have the majority with it, and passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 29 to 15. A strong effort was made to limit the prohibition to 10 years, but the amendment was lost by a tie vote, and on a second trial by a vote of 20 to 21. Mr. Farley's barbarous amendment prohibiting our Courts from naturalizing a Chinaman, was passed by a vote of 25 to 22. The bill must now go through the ordeal of the House, but it is expected to pass. In its present shape it provides that after 90 days the carrying of Chinese laborers over the ocean shall be suspended for 20 years on a penalty of $500 fine and imprisonment for one year. The excepted cases—teachers, merchants, students, travelers, etc.—must be provided with passports, as also Chinese laborers now in the country.

The Senate has also been considering the Alcoholic Commission bill, with a good prospect that it will pass that body. It was under discussion yesterday in the morning hour, and a vote may be taken to-day. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, seems to have charge of it, and is pressing it with his usual energy. BUCKEYE.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Masked Balls—Spring and Summer Goods—Galates Stripes—Satins—Striped Flannels—Trimmings—Useful Hints—Street Costumes.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, March 11, 1882.

Comparatively speaking there are no brilliant weddings during lent, but delightful parties occur every week, and the theaters are nightly crowded. Even H. M. S. Pinafore drew last evening a house of 2,000. Patti is to be here next week, and 6,000 seats are expected to be sold. All Boston, it is very evident, does not keep Lent.

BALL OF ELEUSINIANS.

A ball given last week by the Eleusinians last week was a remarkably brilliant affair You would probably like to know who the Eleusinians are. They are presumed to be the lineal descendents of prominent families who lived in the ancient City Eleusis, a City named for its founder, and which became celebrated on account of its mysteries.

COSTUMES.

The costumes were varied and elaborate. Many were noticeable for their richness, and the comic costumes also very attractive. Princess Ada wore a handsome blue satin, trimmed withSpanish lace. Flirt was in pink silk underskirt with white nun's veiling overdress, trimmed in Spanish lace. Flower Girl, in white muslin trimmed with blue and pink satin and flowers; School Girl, in pink cambric and white muslin and a pink sunbonnet; Spanish Lady, scarlet and white satin, elegantly trimmed with gold fringe, beads and spangles; Oriental Princess, elegant suit of velvet, trimmed with gold braid and fringe; Queen of the Carnival, garnet velvet, trimmed with blue satin and gold and white lace; short sleeves and fancy hat; Olivette wore a garnet velvet and Nile green satin with fancy hat to match; Sunflower, white muslin with lace sleeves, sunflower oanament and fancy hat; Roman peasant, white satin skirt black basque and Roman sash. Nursery Maid, striped calico and pink apron; Italian peasant, orange and blue silk and black velvet trimmed with silver Dolly Varden, yellow satin with Dolly Varden overdress; Pop Corn Girl, black satin short dress, pop corn trimmings with blue satin basque, white Spanish lace sleeves, Bo Peep cardinal and white satin trimmed with gold, lamb's wool, spangles and fringe; Queen of the Frost, silver cloth, trimmed with swans down and silver fringe. Vanity, blue and cardinal satin with black Zouave jacket, trimmed with silver; she carried in her hand a mirror. Incroyable, a red, white and blue skirt, blue coat, brass buttons; a the coat was cut in Continental style. Two young ladies dressed as aesthetic maidens wore long blue cashmere robes, embroidered in colors. The King of the Carnival wore wine colored velvet and blue satin, trimmed with gold fringe and lace. Jim Crow a long black coat, black cravat and hat. School Boy a blue checked suit and blonde wig. Card costume was of black cambric, trimmed with cards. Mexican costume a yellow coat, black pants and sombrero. Count Jester a suit of black, yellow and red. Romeo a dark blue velvet coat, lavender cuffs, pearl tights, silver fringe. Mephistopholes a black velvet costume and scarlet trimmings. A gent who took the character of "Funny Old Girl," wore light blue fancy dress, blonde wig and white straw bonnet.

It is surprising to see so many ladies clothed in warm furs and heavy winter wraps examining the new Spring and Summer goods. The snow is falling and the cold north winds are blowing. The merchants say it will be impossible later to duplicate many of the lovely goods now on exhibition, so the ladies are buying for fear of losing them if they put off purchasing until later in the season. The display is unusually fine. Never has there been such a display of satens and other fine cotton goods. The sateens are so finely finished that they have more the appearance of the satin foulards than of cotton goods. They can be draped very gracefully as there is not a particle of stiffness in them and are destined, I think, to become very popular

GALATEA STRIPES.

The Galatea stripes that were so much liked last year will be also worn this season. Those that resemble the newer tickings, and which show stripes of mixed colors will take the place of the old bed-ticking blue and drab striped patterns: these wear well and can be easily laundried. Torchon, Fayal and other linen laces will be used for trimming.

Among other Spring goods we have twills of plain colors, with embroidered selvedges, Melbourne cloth, a cloth which has a smooth surface like bunting, satin soleil, a wool material with a satin-like finish, de beiges, in the illuminated mixtures, also in plain colors.

STRIPED FLANNELS.

Striped flannels, which have the smooth finish of ladies cloth, will in a degree take the place of the plain goods that have been worn so many seasons. They will also be combined with the plain colors, using the stripes for the underskirt, and the plain flannels for the overkirt and basque or coat.

LINEN GINGHAMS.

A durable fabric called linen gingham is revived from the goods of the last generation. It comes in plain blue and pink shades or in patterns resembling lace with white threads all over it.

SILKS.

Among the early importations of silks are found many pretty designs worn a generation ago, or of the old Louis XVI style, showing rosebuds and other flowers, and foliage of natural shades set on plain or watered grounds. White chine for evening dresses have sprays of fully blown wild roses and buds, morning glories and Autumn leaves of the most perfect and varied shading. Some of the brocades just imported are of exquisite patterns, showing large leaves of gold on a dark green ground, or thistle blossoms and silver ivy leaves or pale pink satin.

FOR STREET COSTUMES.

There are inch wide stripes of checked faille with satin stripes of the same width in contrasting colors as very small checked stripes of black and white, with stripes of dark green, cream and brown checked stripes alternating with garnet stripes. Blue and green are combined with cardinal stripes. Black and white striped silks will be very much worn this Spring. These will also be used for pleatings of black silk costumes. They are formed in stripes of different widths. The pleats are lined so that only the black is seen on the top, with a little of the white left between each pleat, which gives it the appearance of a facing.

The moire white striped silks which have been so favorably received during the winter in the Black with cardinal will be used in the same manner for trimming black dresses as the black and white stripes. These give a very bright effect to the dress.

TRIMMINGS.

Newly imported embroideries resemble in design many of the choice patterns of guipure, medici or honiton. They are designed for the trimmings of Summer toilets and can be found in widths suitable for flounces with narrower widths for the over-dress and bodice. These designs are wrought on the sheerest nainsook and on white lawn strips. A good width for the ruffles of a skirt is a band six inches wide with a three inch embroidery. The fabric which will be used for over-dresses, yokes, sleeves and for dresses for children is a cambric of solid Swiss embroidery, it comes a yard wide. Fayal laces that seem even more durable than the Fayal embroideries which are said to outwear the cloth will be used much for trimming wash goods. These laces are made of linen thread and are crocheted or hand-knit in pretty designs resembling guipure, lattice work and cartwheels, and are as firm as steel. Among the pieces recently imported from Fayal are some beautiful ties and flounces worked in straw on a foundation of white or black net. These are very delicate and would be becoming but to few persons.

A writer in speaking of the dotted stuffs that are worn this Summer, says they are about as pretty as a freckled baby. There is no accounting for taste, for, to my mind, some of them are exceedingly pretty.

USEFUL HINTS.

Formerly the only ambition of a lady of society was to be the "best dressed" lady, but now the decoration of the house is quite as much of a study. Great taste and variety are now displayed in draperies, wall ornaments, decoration of furniture, and in designing pretty and useful things for the toilet. One of the newest valances for the mantel shelf has a large design worked only in the center; there are small draperies at each side with a smaller design corresponding. The material is of dark green plush with large white lilies. Rich red peonies, sunflowers, bunches of pansies or marguirites are all pretty designs. Gathered bands of plush are used for looping back window curtains. These must be made over stiff muslin and narrowed at the ends. Baskets and side tables are draped with plush, raised like ladies' paniers. Footstools are arranged with Marie Antoinette festoons. A pretty design for a toilet table is a cover of momie cloth with a border of velvet, edged with white lace. In the center of the border should be embroidered or painted a bunch or spray of flowers or a design in applique. Great fancy is shown for color in the decorated table linen now used for large dinner tables as well as smaller ones used for teas and luncheons. White momie cloth with borders of drawn work in open lace like patterns that show a rich color beneath it receives much favor. The color should either correspond or contrast favorably with the furniture of the room. Plush and satin stripes are often inserted through the center of the cloth, but every one cannot afford satin or plush; neither would these in many cases be in good taste. A very pretty and inexpensive band for the cloth can be made of the Turkey twill, worked with black and yellow stars scattered here and there on the surface. As so many growing plants are now placed on the dining table a pretty way to hide the plain earthen pots is to drape two or three gay paper lamp shades about them.

A serviceable cover for a lounge is made by taking three strips of cloths, two of a dark color and one of bright cretonne, sew a dark strip on each side of the cretonne line it so as to give body to it; on each edge work a vine in outline or a row of fanny stitches in silk or worsted. The ends can be fringed or trimmed with lace. RHODY.

Vindication of Musgrove's Pension Bill.

To the Editor Toledo Blade:

Having read an article written by L. T. Harrison in regard to the injustice of Musgrove's Pension Bill, and failing to see an injustice in it I am led to see the apparent selfishness with which the article is written. I have never yet sacrificed that generosity which was my principal characteristic as a United States soldier or prisoner of war, and I am willing to admit the merits of the intense sufferings which the prisoners confined in those Southern prisons underwent. But when I should say that the man that was confined 12 or three months was entitled to as much consideration as those who laid there from six months to a year, I would be advocating the very essence of injustice. We know that there if no man who laid in those prisons from six months to one year that is an able-bodied man. But we do know that there are men that laid there one and two months who are able-bodied men; and I do think that the Musgrove's bill will cover the worst set of invalids the sun ever shone upon who need immediate assistance and as the bill is designed to relieve those who are struggling with the grim monster of poverty while the blades of affliction are probing the bone marrow of their material existence. I say it is a just bill, and it should have an immediate attention. But it would be much better if there had been a bill brought up allowing a man so much per month for the time he was in prison. Say one dollar or two per month for every month they laid in prison I am not the man to say but what all prisoners should have a pension. But I would advocate an absurdity if I should say the men that laid there one, two or three months, was entitled to as much as the men that laid there one year. But I will agree with Mr. Harrison when he says there is no inducement in money to undergo similar sufferings. And how this Republican Government could have passed over 16 years without making some provision for the old prisoners of war, is more than I can understand. Our history has been scattered broadcast over our land, both written and in the form of living subjects. Hence it is not through ignorance but through willful neglect. And it should receive immediate support by the people in the form of petitions and by the editors of papers. We would like to know at this late day that we, as living monuments of those dens of horrors, have the respect and honor of a Nation whose prosperity and peace are built upon our sufferings, and that allow us to go about the country in destitute circumstances and at last have the consolation of a grateful country in the form of a County Poorhouse and the Potter's field as our final resting place. Many a man would have given a thousahd dollars to have kept out of one battle, that to-day would grumble to pay one dollar toward liquidating the petty claim the invalid soldier calls for who took his place. But we have friends among the people who weigh the acts of every Congressman and Senator upon these points of issue.

The Greenback party gained what popularity she has on the soldier question, and our next political issue will rest upon the actions of this present Administration. We can see what a Republican party can do with their majority. But we have had no big gun Republican so far championing the soldier's cause. We will leave it for (ex-Copperheads as they are called) like Vorhees, of Indiana, or the admissions of ex-Rebels, like Vest, of Missouri, to bring about our just dues. Sen. Ingalls makes an attempt, but he lets them lay him on the shelf without much struggle. And it is the duty of every soldier and friend of a soldier to weigh every act of their Congressmen and Senators in regard to these just claims, and in case they are negligent take them through a course of political decapitation, and oblige, CITIZEN OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Divers Matters.

To the Editor of the Blade:

Will you be kind enough to bear with me while I make a few remarks? Firstly, I wish to say that I am much pleased with the BLADE in every particular, and Nasby's letters meet with my approval in every respect, and I think them just the thing. Slader and Martin to the contrary notwithstanding. I am sorry to see the truth drive men away from a good cause. If the readers of the BLADE will re-read Mr. Alex. McDonald's letter of January 19, 1882, they will read my sentiments also. Mr. McDonald, shake! Mr. Nasby cannot talk too strong against England to suit me; I am a free man and American born, and I say, go for her, Nasby. You cannot give them more than they deserve.

Regarding the Grant flop, I think Mr. Grant will miss his mark on the Fitz-John Porter shot, and I consider it shot from Grant's smooth bore to gain a few "retiring" votes, but he will have to load up with the cases of Rosecrans and McClernand, in order to get two more votes. Perhaps he can get another by giving Lee back the sword he took from him and beg his pardon for being so bold. I used to be a Grant man, but now I shake my feet.

Some time ago I read a cure, in the BLADE, for the croup. Please let me give mine—it is a sure pop, and I never knew it to fail. As soon as the child coughs croupy, a cotton cloth the size of a handkerchief should be wet in ice-water and wrung partially out; place this upon the child's throat, put a flannel cloth on this, and about the whole wind a scarf or flannel; then cover the child up in its bed, and it will breathe easy in two minutes. It will stop the child's cough immediately. I have treated the worst cases of membrane, membranaceous, membranous, and a thousand and one other big names the doctors give it, and I never saw cold ice-water fail to cure the worst type of croup. I have seen it since childhood, and I have it to handle in my own family now, and I use nothing but cold ice-water. The only secret lies in packing well with something woolen. Repeat this three times in succession, whether you hear the wheezing or not. If taken in time (on the start) you will seldom have to change the cloth but once the first night; for the next two nights the first application is sufficient.

To stop a sneeze: Sometimes you do not wish to sneeze; then place one finger close up under your nose and press against the gum, and you have killed it; repeat upon the tickling sensation returning.

To court sleep: Place your eyes upon one certain spot and endeavor to keep them open; this one time, if you choose, by a given number to count, and if at first you fail double the number, and try again; but the most essential part of this process is a clear conscience, or the best method will fail. H. O. WARD.

Alpena, Alpena Co., Mich.

Another Survivor.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In looking over the BLADE of February 16 I see that a correspondent from North field, Iowa, has written to say there were seven old Mitchel raiders alive. I will add the eighth name—that of John Wollam. He lives near Decatur, Ill. He was recaptured at the battle of Chickamauga, Sep. 19, 1863, and, being immediately recognized, was taken to Atlanta and placed in irons, but succeeded in escaping in February, 1864, by slipping his handcuffs and sawing off his irons with an old case knife. He then tunneled out with the same knife. He has never received any recognition for his services. He is poor and broken down in health.

I would respectfully say to the correspondent from Northfield, Iowa, through the correspondence column of the BLADE, that I would feel myself under many obligations to him if he would furnish me the address of Lieut. William Reddick, of the Andrews party or Mitchell rhiders, as I know the whereabouts of all the rest of the 33d Ohio boys of that expedition.

JULIUS P. JACOBS.

Late private, Co. A, 33d O. V. V. I.

Just Commendation.

To the Editor of the Blade:

We are again within the pale of civilization, our accustomed mail facilities are restored, and we can now get the BLADE before it is two days old. I want to congratulate you (by way of holding up your hands) upon your articles on the Conkling appointment, and also, one a few days since upon the reduction of the tax on spirits and tobacco. Both articles are, in my opinion, timely, and their subjects well handled.

It seems to me that great efforts are being made in Congress to deplete the Treasury. Witness the reduction of internal taxes, the vast traveling expenses of army officers, the increase of pensions in all available cases, etc., etc. Is protection at the bottom of all this?

Milan, O., March 7, 1882.

Little Claim.

To the Editor of the Blade.

I see an item in your copy of February 23 in regard to an injustice done a neighbor of mine who thinks he ought to be included in Musgrove's pension bill, because he was a prisoner for three months. At present the gentleman would weigh 175 pounds, and is in good order; is a shyster by profession. He ought to have a pension by special act. He owns a good farm and is comfortably situated. He may have been a good soldier, but does not deserve a pension. BOY IN BLUE.

Table Rock, Neb., Feb. 24, 1882.

FLOOD NOTES.

Break in the Levee at Friar's Point—Desperate State of Affairs at Bayou Sara—Suffering Along Red River.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Passengers from below report a break in the levee, 11½ miles above Friar's Point, Miss. The break occurred yesterday, and although Friar's Point will be overflowed from the break, yet occurring where it did, the town will not suffer as at Austin.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The New Orleans, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad is submerged and impassable. In the neighborhood of Water Valley, Miss., the overflow has assumed alarming proportions, inundating all that section of the country. Trains are unable to proceed farther north than Coffeeville, this side of Water Valley. An arrival from Red River reports 250 families below Alexandria living on rafts, and in a deplorable condition.

Bayou Sara levee is still giving way rapidly. It is all green earth and crumbles as fast as the water is pushed against it. The gap is about 1,000 feet wide, and the water, as it goes through, is about 10 feet deep, but rapidly digging deeper and spreading far and wide over the country It will overflow part of this parish, all west of Baton Rouge and portions of Assumption, Iberville, St. Marys, Ibera and Terra Banne, the richest sugar district in Louisiana.

False River and the Grossetete country will soon be inundated. The loss of property and the suffering of the people will be terrible.

The State Engineer says it is useless to attempt to stop the crevasse. The people of Bayou Sara are making a brave fight against the flood. All the stores are closed, and every man is at work upon the levees which protect the place, while the draining machine is working against fearful pressure.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—The river declined one inch here to-day, and now marks 35 feet 11 inches on the gauge. The new levee at Pushmataha broke down yesterday morning, three and a half miles from Lake Charles, in a dozen different places. These crevasses were caused by high westerly winds. The levee was four feet high, with a base of 30 feet, all new work. A force of men under Mr. St. Clair Arnold, who were protecting and strengthening the levees in the vicinity, had their camp suddenly submerged by the break, and the men aroused from their slumbers by the roaring waters. Nearly all their camp equipages, including wheel-barrows, tents, implements, etc., were carried away by the waters. The men had to hustle in a hurry, and then didn't reach high ground without wading to their waists.

All the country back of Greenville is covered with water from one to seven feet deep. The Town of Greenville itself is at present protected by a temporary levee, hastily thrown up during the past week. All the available labor in the country, including County convicts, were employed in the construction of this levee, and are now engaged in its preservation.

As matters now stand between 8,000 and 10,000 people in Washington County are homeless. A great number of these people have gone to Greenville, where they are now congregated in the most destitute condition. They have lost their live stick and the bulk of their personal property, the deluge having come upon them so unexpectedly that in many instances the sufferers were compelled to leave their homes without a change of wearing apparel. The refugees include 75 prisoners, convicted of various offenses in Bolivar and Washington Counties, besides a number of State convicts.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The President of the Chamber of Commerce, speaking of the flood, says the extent of damage and suffering is impossible to estimate at this juncture. The annual product of cotton alone in the Parishes overflowed is fully 300,000 bales, valued at $15,000,000. The outlook is extremely discouraging.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—The river is rising very slowly, 45 8-10 feet on the gauge, with a prospect of additional rise of two feet. All saw mills on the east side of the river have ceased operations.

ROSECRANS—GARFIELD.

A Pamphlet War Likely to Ensue—How Rosecrans Secured His Election to Congress.

Special to Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The relations between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Garfield continue to attract attention here, and will probably form the subject of a pamphlet war before long. During the canvass in California, Gen. Garfield being the Republican candidate for the Presidency and Gen. Rosecrans being a Democratic candidate for Congress, the latter admitted their confidential relations during the war, but was severe in his denunciations of his old Chief of Staff in later years, saying substantially that many a man who was loyal and brave in the field had since done things that qualified him for the penitentiary. In this canvass the celebrated Morey letter was effectively used by Gen. Rosecrans, who was enabled by it to defeat his opponent, Horace Davis, a son of honest John Davis, and the son-in-law of the Rev. T. Starr King. When Gen. Garfield came here after his election he met Mrs. Davis at a dinner party, and said to her: "My dear Mrs. Davis, I cannot express to you my deep regret that the shaft which was aimed at me has hit your good husband." Gen. Rosecrans about that time wrote a friendly letter to Gen. Garfield in which he took occasion to recall their old army intimacy. Gen. Garfield acknowledged the receipt of the letter; and inclosed a newspaper report of the speech above referred to, adding: "While this language remains uncontradicted over your signature our relations of old friendshid can never be resumed." After his inauguration, Gen. Garfield mentioned four names—one of which was that of Gen. Rosecrans—to an Ohio political and personal friend as "men to be hated by his Administration," adding, "Won't you help me hate them?" A statement that Gen. Garfield could have secured the nomination of Gen. Roscrans as Vice President in 1864 had not Sec. Stanton suppressed his telegraph dispatches is correct. Sec. Seward planned the substitution of Andrew Johnson for Hannibal Hamlin, and it was only on Union sentiment at the South that Mr. Hamlin's friends consented to the transfer.

Gen. Rosecrans still clings to the belief that the Garfield letter to Chase must be spurious, but he is sorely puzzled, and he is engaged in searching the archives of the War Department and making other investigations in order, if possible, to set at rest the charge that Gen. Garfield was untrue to him.

Wrestling Match at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The wrestling match between Duncan C. Ross, of Louisville, and Pat O'Donnell, of Canada, was witnessed at Macauley's Theater by 1,500 people. The Scotchman (Ross) won easily in a contest of five falls. O'Donnell won the first fall, collar-and-elbow harness, and the third collar-and-elbow harness. Ross won the second and fifth catch-as-catch-can and the fourth side hold in pants. The match was for $250 a side.

VERY GRATEFUL

Are Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds, but "Previous Engagements" Render Acceptance Impossible.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following letters in reference to the vacant Associate Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court were made public to-day:

NEW YORK, March 3, 1882.

MR. PRESIDENT: Absence prevented prompt acknowledgment of your two esteemed letters, which were found here waiting my return from Utica. The high and unexpected honor you proffer by selecting me as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is greatly valued. It will ever be a matter of pride and satisfaction that you and the Senate deemed me fit for a grave and exalted trust. But for reasons which you would not fail to appreciate, I am constrained to decline.

Although urgent demands on my time just now prevent my accepting your cordial invitation to pass a few days with you in Washington, let me hold this as a pleasure deferred, but not lost. Your obedient servant. ROSCOE CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1882.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have received, through the Secretary of State, your very flattering offer of the appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. I thank you sincerely for this highly valued proof of your good opinion, but I feel, for reasons, that I ought not accept. I shall cherish this mark of your kindness and good opinion though I did not need this proof of it as one of the most pleasant of my life. I am, sir, very faithfully yours,

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1882.

MR. PRESIDENT: I am deeply touched at the manifest consideration you have shown me in connection with the Associate Justiceship, but further reflection has not enabled me to change the views I suggested to Mr. Frelinghuysen. With the sincere hope that you have experienced no embarrassment from the delay your kindness has caused. I am faithfully yours,

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

The Eight-Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The per diem employes of the Government in the Navy Yards and on public bu

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

Old people look at the children of to-day with the feeling that they are all going to destruction. Instead of being kept in retirement as they were when young, the little ones hardly begin to talk before they begin to assert themselves and their rights, and this asserting process goes on until the query is suggested of whether everything was created especially for the pleasure of the youngsters, who are not bound to regard in anyway the feelings of their elders. Young America is often decidedly and unpleasantly prominent.

If this freedom resulted in the best good for the little folks then the discomforts of it could be borne with more equinmity, but it is not so. Statistics show that vice and absolute crime are growing more and more common among the youth, especially in large cities. It is true that there are other influences at work besides the lack of home discipline to bring about this condition. The multiplication of sensational papers, books and magazines for boys and girls is an unmixed evil of an alarming magnitude. Persons who have given the subject but little attention cannot realize the pernicious influence upon children of these tales of criminal daring clothed in bold, piquant language well calculated to stimulate the youthful imagination. They fancy the delights of wild adventure, and see naught of the pains, and the result is demoralizing.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, who has been giving his attention to these things and their deplorable effects, gathers the following figures from the record of youthful crime.

"Thirty-three boys and girls between the ages of eight and 20 were guilty of larceny; 25 between seven and 21 of burglary; and seven between the ages of nine and 21 of murder; 11, all under 15, committed highway robbery; 29 under 20 were arrested for gambling, and two boys and girls committed suicide. During the month just ended 34 persons, the oldest of whom was only 21, were arrested for larceny; five boys between nine and 14 committed murder; four youths under 18 committed suicide, and one girl shot her father.

MR. COMSTOCK says that in many of these cases conversation with the culprits developed the fact that they had revelled unchecked in these wild and improbable stories until they were stimulated to the course which was their ruin. He discovered also that with the majority there had been an absolute lack of home discipline, that these boys and girls had never known restraint, but been left always to their own sweet wills.

There is a happy medium in this matter of home government. It is not necessary to return to the old Puritan discipline which forbade a child to speak in the presence of its elders, but there is a wholesome respect and reverence for parents and superiors that ought to be inculcated and enforced. Fathers and mothers should know of the comings and goings of their sons and daughters; they should direct their reading and their amusements It is possible to do this without any arbitrary restraint being used, or what the young folks may regard as tyrannical. When youth have learned to think for themselves, to reason and judge properly, then and not till then is it time to allow them to paddle their own canoes unimpeded. They can be taught self-dependence even while subject to a higher law than their own impulsive wills, and their future will be the brighter and more prosperous for obedience to proper authority wisely used.

Fancy Work and House Decoration

BED COVER.—The old-fashioned bed quilts made up of patches of colored prints of various kinds mingled with white muslin, and some of them very pretty, have long since gone out of style, and now the plain white counterpane has followed them. Substitutes of various kinds are invented, all involving more or less work, but many of them inexpensive in any other way.

A very pretty one is made by taking a stout linen sheet and dividing it off into squares or diamonds by herring bone stitch worked in scarlet or china blue. In each one of the spaces work in outline with crewels a small boquet, two or three leaves, etc., or simple geometrical designs. The arrangement is prettier if the central square is larger than the others.

Cheese cloth or unbleached muslin may be used for these spreads. If it cannot be obtained wide enough, the strips may be joined with stripes of French chintz which will wash, or broad antique lace. Figures and flowers may be outlined upon the cheese cloth, or figures of chintz appliqued on with crewels and filoselle.

The *Art Amateur* tells of a lady who took wash-cloths which are woven into squares, and worked upon each square little sprays of flowers, in imitation of those she found in her daily walks. In the loose connecting threads between the squares she interwove blue ribbons. The result was an astonishing thing of beauty for her bed cover.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Candle Stand Cover.—This is made of a square of olive momie cloth, edged with tufted crewel fringe. A border is formed of alternate squares of old gold and olive sateen, joined like patchwork, and is wrought with sprays of blue periwinkle, flowers and foliage, forming a vine. The same flowers are scattered here and there upon the center of the cloth. The cover may be made any size, and is very pretty when completed.

Point Lace—Use coarse spool cotton and fine steel needles, or Saxony yarn and coarser needles may be used.

Cast on 7 stitches, knit first row plain.
2nd row—k 2, o, k 2 tog, o, k 2 tog, o, k 1.
3rd row—Plain.
4th row—k 3, o, k 2 tog, o, k 2 tog, o, k 1.
5th row—Plain.
6th row—k 4, o, k 2 tog, o, k 2 tog, o, k 1.
7th row—Plain.
8th row—k 5, o, k 2 tog, o, k 2 tog, o, k 1.
9th row—Plain.
10th row—k 6, o, k 2 tog, o, k 2 tog, o, k 1.
11th row—Plain.
12th row—K 7, o, k 2 tog., o, k 2 tog., o, k 1.
13th row—Plain.
14th row—K 8, o, k 2 tog., o, k 2 tog., o, k 1.
15th row—Plain.
16th row—K 9, o, k 2 tog., o, k 2 tog., o, k 1.
17th row—Bind off 8, knit 7 plain; you have now 7 stitches and beginning at the first row knit as before.

If you wish the lace wider cast on more stitches always using an uneven number. K means knit, o thread over, and tog. means together.—H. M. M.

HOOD PATTERN, ETC.—I have not seen an answer yet to the one that called for a hood pattern. I have some pretty ones: Knit in common long crochet st itch, a long straight piece for front, crown square, or nearly so, sew it together, full, crocheting round face and crown, a skirt of long stitch or shell stitch, ribbon run in sides if wished or finished with bows. A great many are knit in Afghan stitch, either plain or knots formed by making a chain of three or four stitches, then taking up next one plain. These are arranged at intervals to form diagonal rows or diamonds.

Have you tried making trimming of rick-rack braid sewed together in rows up and down, or in wheels drawn together by button hole stitch: It makes very neat trimming Can any one tell some other way of putting it together? And some one spoke some time ago about saving combings, saying they were worth 60 cents per ounce. I would like to know where I could get that for mine—dark brown, about three feet long; have several ounces of combings.

I would also like to make some exchange with some of the sisters to get a watchguard made of hair. Would I have to cut it from my head, or would combings do, and how much would be required to make a guard 12 inches long? Would like to learn myself, but I am afraid I could not from directions, unless they are more simple than I have an idea they are. I have a wreath for pillow shams, window lambrequin patterns, chair seats, braiding patterns, etc., if they would be any equivalent.—M. A. M., Greece City, Pa.

A Bitter Night.

Without I hear the howling
Of Winter's angry blast;
The groaning and the sighing
Of cold breath rushing past,
With never thought
Of kindness fraught,
Responsive to the last.

How many sufferers perish
When night winds wildly blow,
And over north's broad acres
Are hurling clouds of snow,
Which can but blind
The eye and mind,
And lay the strong man low.

Oh, hapless ones that wander
Alone this bitter night,
My unavailing pity
Is with you in your plight,
For humble home,
Or sheltering dome,
Where fires burn warm and bright.

Now while we sit in comfort
And hearken to the gale,
Oh, let us pray our hearts be thankful
That we are safe and hale,
And look in faith
To Him who saith
His blessings shall not fail.

—CALCIUM FLEET.

Correspondence.

SCHOOL-HOUSE PREMISES.—I have seen many country school houses. Occasionally one would be enclosed by a neat fence, and perhaps the grounds shaded by a primitive grove. But these were only the exception, while by far the the greater number have been set out on the open common or arid prairie, to be the center of a stamping ground for the neighborhood's cattle, with a hog's mud-wallow under the eaves. Such is the "Temple of knowledge" at which the masses are expected to get the rudiments of that education which is to be the pride of the "coming nation."

This is not as it should be; and with such an uninviting house and surroundings is it a matter of wonder or surprise that so many of our youth are indifferent to the acquisition of learning. Our State Governments, almost all of them, make lavish educational provision, and it would seem that the local communities would take an especial pride in making the most of the advantages of which its members were, in their own youth, deprived. Something more than a mere roofed enclosure is necessary to make a pleasant home of a house, and something besides a large building is needed to constitute an attractive school-house. Realizing this, enterprising manufacturers have produced convenient, easy and comfortable furniture, in lieu of the old-time slab bench, which is being gradually adopted by those school officers of more advanced ideas, and maps and charts sometimes relieve the monotony of bare walls.

All this does indeed do much toward relieving the tedium of being buried in the intricacies of geography, the mazes of arithmetic, and the "meaningiessness" of grammar, but "all study and no play makes Jack a dull boy." To the average youth the veriest palace is but a dungeon, while they are confined within its walls. They look outside for their keenest enjoyment, and when the grounds are enclosed by a neat and tidy fence, and shaded by thrifty, vigorous trees, out-doors becomes as attractive as the well-furnished school room.

Young trees of almost any variety suitable for shade are readily obtained, either from the forest or nursery. It would certainly be a very little thing for the neighbors to come together and spend a day or two in preparing the ground, and setting them. Most varieties need but little occasional after care, and will fight their way if they are but allowed half a chance. Soft maples are thrifty, hardy, and handsome, as is also the sycamore, while the invincible cottonwood is preferable to bare nothingness. It is argued that the children will destroy the small trees. A friend tells me that he has seen this objection successfully met by allowing the boys themselves to set them, and thus become their self-constituted guardians. Such adornment of the school premises would not only be a gratifying source of satisfaction and pride to the community in which it was situated, but it is an excellent investment pecuniarily, "a capital stock in trade," for does not every wide-awake purchaser of real estate look well to the school privileges of the locality in which he is about to buy? And how often this one item decides a purchase. I know that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," and that so public enterprises often fail to be brought about for lack of some one to lead off, but let the one who reads this be that one in his own neighborhood. —ROD ERIC PORTER.

NO MORE SLAVERY.—In last week's issue of the BLADE was an article in THE HOUSEHOLD columns entitled, "Female Slavery in Fact," in which the author grew very radical and unreasonable in trying to present an idea that the women of our country are slaves, and subjected to all the hard labor imposed upon the human race. If there was one tithe of truth in the statement I would not attempt an answer. I fondly hoped that some one other than myself would strike a blow at the wild, fanatical thoughts which seemed to have entered the mind of the writer. The motive which prompted such ideas is deeply hidden from me, and I have only to deal with the thoughts as expressed in the article. Whatever opinion "S. G." may have of the women I trust others have more pride and respect for them than to place them upon so low, debasing a plane of mankind, by calling them slaves. Indeed, he seems to have very contracted ideas about the duties of women, much less of her position.

Blue Monday, he says, is a dismal day for the women, one fraught with all the miseries, the woes and the wailings of the mistreated slaves, because, he says, it is "washday." Does anybody believe it? Does anybody (except "S. G.") say that the husband "requires" the wife to "labor excessively?" May we not as well say that the wife requires the husband to toil day after day in order to support the family? Thanks to reason, a more rational idea is prevalent. Labor is a duty, a blessing, idleness a curse. We are placed in a world where we must work to maintain our lives, and no other authority *requires* this but that of God. It is the duty of the women to toil over the washtub, if able, just as it is the duty of the men to harvest the grain in the burning sun, or plow his fields amid dangerous variations in the weather. No one will dispute the advisability of a laundry system in the neighborhood, but what is the object in opening such an unmitigated tirade against washing machines because they don't do all the work, and heap disgrace and infamy upon the fairer sex by the appellation, "slave."

I fancy the high-minded woman of this enlightened age would shrink from such outbursts of passion even were they founded upon facts.

She knows full well the position she occupies in the world's circle. Far from being a slave she has her own sphere of action in which she has cast a deep, unfading influence, the value of which cannot be estimated, nor its importance appreciated. It is her silent, yet potent will that guides the destiny of nations. Her Christian spirit moves the moral world to that grandeur and eminence of which we boast. All along the pathway of life we hear her still small voice whispering words of kindness to cheer and animate drooping hearts. She stands on the same plane of civilization with man, and has an equal chance to make life what she may. In every library may be found her works side by side with the great writers of the world. Yet, in the face of all they have done and all they are doing, our friend "S. G." has seen fit to call them slaves.

With due respect for the author, I would have him study more closely the practical part of some of his statements to see if their fallacy cannot be detected, their truth questioned.—COMRAD, Boody, Ill.

MARY AND MARTHA.—And now as we have introduced ourselves we will say that we are "very happy to make your acquaintance, and we are not going to talk of the "waste basket" either. It's humiliating enough to realize the fact that our wonderful effort and display of genius and talents have been consigned to that fearful receptacle of "crushed hopes" after it has been discovered.

Sister Mary is very much interested in THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT of your good paper, as well as myself, and as the matter of home adornments and household decorations is a leading feature, we would like to tell you of a little fancy of our own, that suggested itself to our mind as we were enjoying a rural recreation last fall.

During our ramble we came across the ruins of an ancient stone wall composed in many places of boulders of a variety of forms and sizes. Our curiosity was excited and upon a nearer approach we were really struck with admiration at the beautiful appearance many of them presented mottled and bleached by sunshine and storm, and in some places polished by the hand of time as smooth as marble, and at irregular intervals dotted with lichen and mosses of every variety of hue and form. They presented so tempting an array that our avarice getting the better of us, we selected one as large as we could conveniently carry and denuding with sacrilegious rudeness a number besides, enough to fill our apron, we bent our steps homeward, having set the stone in our sittingroom as an ornament for all Winter. The surplus of lichens and mosses we laid out of doors and to-day, as the ground is bare we found them as fresh and beautiful as ever and their general hues improved if anything, so we went to work, and dissolving a cup of gum arabic we covered the stone all over, interspacing with small shells, dried immortelles, etc., etc., until our fancy, overstepping the bounds of moderation, suggested such a variety of combinations, that we would suggest the idea to the sisters of THE HOUSEHOLD as a phase of decoration that we have not seen advanced either in THE HOME OR HOUSEHOLD as a house ornament. And right here we are forming a plan that we intend to execute as soon as practicable, and that is to have a large stone, sandstone if it can be procured, as those can be more easily arranged to suit the details of fancy and design. Then we would like cavities arranged at the top and sides, if the stone was not sufficiently irregular, and fill those, some of them with soil and sand covered with moss to germinate tiny vinelets, others with birds-nests, insects, woodnuts, fossils, and any and every material that would assist in making it attractive. Indeed, one could build up a monument of such material, and create a thing of beauty not at all to be ignored or cast into the shade.

Come sisters and help us. We have presented the outlines, now for the filling up. We could arrange hanging baskets of pebbles cemented together with pieces of broken crockery, glassware, china or any novelty that would involve new ideas. As the old lady said, "the odder the thing is, the more folks'l sarch arter it." Of course the less symmetrical they were the nearer they would approach to the old lady's standard. Please let us hear from you, one and all. It is an old saying that "what one cannot think of another can." and now we want your aid please.

And besides the contemplated house monument, we intend to have a lot in the yard and some especially for the children to arrange for themselves. They will like the idea, and it will be a pleasing recreation and study of design, developing the love of the beautiful, which the majority of them possess in a greater or less degree. Then let them have their flower beds and arbors, etc., and everything we can afford in the way of attracting them from promiscuous associations that are so demoralizing, and that in their outgrowth have caused many a parent's heart to bleed from its innermost centers of suffering. O, yes, do not forget the precious little lambs committed to our care. Shall we not make them a specialty? Hoping to hear from all soon I lay aside my pen for the present. You will hear from sister Mary by and by.—MARTHA.

AN OLD FRIEND RETURNS.—It has been a long time since my feeble voice was heard in your midst, and I come now to ask, is there nothing new under the sun? We have had female suffrage, bachelors, old maids, the school question, tobacco, and home study. On the last subject the more said the better. It seems to me all the other subjects have been pretty thoroughly discussed.

I would just like to say as to female suffrage, that I claim that the right to vote is ours by the laws of justice and the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution says, "All men are created free and equal;" and everybody who reads and believes the Bible knows "there were but two men created, and one of them was a woman," and I presume they were "free and equal," and were never bothered with the vexed question of who shall be the next President, and others of like character. I think a person's ability to read, write and speak the English language should be the standard that accords one the privilege of voting, and not the sex.

"Viamead," your letter in the BLADE of February 28, stirred my heart deeply. Oh! those friends of other days. How dear their tender memory! How fond their faithful love. New friends may greet me but the old can never be forgotten or replaced. How often as I sit by the fire in the gloaming does my heart go back to the friends of my school days. How happy we all were together. What good times we had. How dear to me is the memory of those halcyon days. Each one of those friends of my school days has their own particular place in my heart, but

"All are scattered now and fled;
Some are married, some are dead;
And when I ask with throbs of pain
Ah! when shall we all meet again,"

it is with a feeling of unutterable sadness, my heart answers never in this world, and yet it is only some half dozen years since we were together. What changes are wrought in a few brief years. How swiftly the years glide away and with them goes our friends. We are all hastening away, and it behooves us to make sure another and better life, even life everlasting. I trust that in that other and better life I shall meet many of those friends of other years, never again to be separated.—PAULA NOSELL, Paris, Jennings County, Ind.

MARRIED LIFE A FAILURE.—This is a truth emblazoned on the pages of history and verified on the lives of thousands now living. Marriage is a failure! Why is this? We see thousands of women living lives of misery and degradation. There is one lady of my acquaintance whom I have known for the last 20 years. She married a young man whom her friends and everyone else who knew him believed to be a whited sepulchre. Her friends told her so. She made inquiry, and although she found the facts authenticated, she continued to keep his company. She told him what her friends had said about him. He owned his faults and shed a few crocodile tears. Those tears and her love for him covered a multitude of sins. She became his wife. No sooner had he married, than he returned like the sow that is washed to her wallowing in the mire. He brought into his house a woman, the vilest character in the town, but she forgave him until personal abuse drove her to get a divorce. Although this man's character was well known, in a few months another woman married him. In 1881 this same man was Superintendent of the Public Schools of a County in Indiana. The only qualification demanded of teachers was prostitution to his vile purposes. Every base purpose was used to accomplish his plans. If his second gets a divorce he can have another wife in a few months.

You will ask was this warning the means of preventing another unhappy union? This very woman, the first wife of this vile man, although she refused the hand of a good man, afterwards married a widower, the father of six boys. She married him though she knew his first wife had died through destitution and abuse. She entered a den of panthers Her husband spent most of his time at the card table and in the tavern. She was obliged to leave this hell on earth and leave all her good clothes behind her and begin the world anew, and yet this man got another woman to marry him. There are thousands of cases just like this. This woman was fitted, physically, morally and intellectually, to be the companion of any man on earth.—WILLIAM MAY.

BACHELOR BERT'S EXPERIENCE.—Some time ago I agreed to give my experience in teaching. Though some of you may not like it, please remember it is free. When I accept a situation I go into the school with the determination to see it through. I make a friend, or try to, of every pupil. If I succeed in that, half the battle is won. Do not have your pupils regard you as a police officer ready to whip, cuff and jerk them on the slightest provocation. If you do, you will have more business on your hands than a Police Justice, and they will not try to learn, but to find some way of disobeying you and not get the punishment. Next day they will boast of it to their playmates.

It will teach them to lie to escape whipping, and to cover up their shortcomings so as to escape detection.

Many a child has been made a housebreaker by the lock on the pantry door.

If a pupil disobeys you, first appeal to his sense of right and wrong, talk with him alone and he will be sorry for it, reprove him before the school and he will be angry, and will do the same thing again out of spite. As I said before, there are exceptions to all rules, but as a general thing *kind words* will do more than *whips*. If a pupil has to be whipped to learn his lessons, I would not give the snap of my finger for all the benefits he derives from his schooling. All that he will retain in his memory will be the ridges on his legs; his spare moments will be spent in wishing he were big enough to thrash you, and he won't care whether Christopher Columbus discovered America or invented a steam engine.

I have heard men say that if they didn't get one whipping a day when they went to school they considered themselves ill-used, and as a rule these men were ignorant and could not sign their name so that any one could read it. In conclusion I would say make whipping an exception rather than a rule. Be kind to your pupils. Treat them as sons and daughters of a free race, not as slaves. Never call them blockheads and fools, and if they do not learn under that management, give up teaching as a vocation and go at something else, for you certainly will never make a successful teacher. But remember

"Twere a dull old world, me thinks my friend,
If we all went just one way,
Yet our paths will meet no doubt at the end,
Though they lead apart to-day."

BACHELOR BERT.

MOLLY'S OPINION.—"Arrah, Pat, and do yez fale bether intirely since yez aised yer shmall moind?" Now take my advice, and a judicious amount of some good liver regulator, and methinks your moral equipoise will be restored; you will not take such a morbid view of "the good, the true and the sensible" in life, i. e. O. M.'s, for it is very evident you are suffering an acute bilious attack.

Oh, consistency, thou art (like all other good qualities) indeed a masculine virtue; for one moment this antique biped Bruin, professes a profound contempt for the aforesaid spinster, he congratulates himself that he has her "at a disadvantage," he hugs himself (in lieu of anything better) that she is "so near and yet so far" and then goes on to state that his serene highness will one day throw the handkerchief. How the fossilized remains of what once were hearts of those feminine antiquities must palpitate, when he asserts in such a modest way that he "hopes he will fall in love with one of them some day."

Your humble scribe happens to have been so highly favored of Providence, as to have formed the acquaintance of some of these "fancy free" bachelors, and she has no hesitancy in saying that they are the most cantankerous, cranky, contumacious specimens of the genus homo she has ever met, and ascribes their unhappy dispositions to the fact that they are socially ostracized. They cannot fraternize with men of their own age, the married men, because, forsooth, they cannot contemplate domestic felicity without becoming a prey to the green-eyed monster. The young men do not "hanker" for their society for they have such a decided penchant for breaking in upon "love's young dream" with their rude, cynical remarks in regard to the sex who are created on a level with the angels. (We infer the latter from the fact that we are told men are a "little lower than the angels.") I can readily believe that Pat never experienced the "grand passion." He is incapable of it, but instances are numerous where he has offered to below the patrician patronymic of Flynn on any good housekeeper. Strange as it may seem, no O. M. has yet been found sufficiently ancient or desperate to avail herself of the magnificent offer. She does not realize as "Betsy Bobbet" does, that the dignity of the title of honor, Mrs. is worth 25 cents.

Let us dwell for a moment on the utility of these respective representatives of each class. Does a contagious epidemic rage in a community? there will you find the old maid like a ministering angel, children cry for her, mothers follow her with blessings. Was an old bachelor ever asked for sympathy? Only in the case of the demise of Jones' third wife, who was known to be a termagant, then he told him not to mourn as one without hope, and he didn't. My married sisters have remarked in my presence that "men are brutes," but I reject that as a vile aspersion on the whole brute creation. They are simply men, blessings in disguise, and pretty thoroughly disguised too. And now farewell, thou noblest work of God (in your mind) "Old Bach," if we the frail sisterhood, have been so unspeakably happy as to divert you, and cause you to cachinate, 'tis enough our mission on earth is accomplished, we die happy. Selah.—MOLLY MCGUIRE, Humboldt, Ia.

ANOTHER APPEAL.—My object is to ask a favor of the readers of the BLADE We are out here in Kansas where our crops failed last year and we have not seed to plant this Spring and nothing to buy with. Would some of you kind friends send us seeds of any kind by mail? I have a large family of small children, no school to send to. Anything would be gratefully received. Could anyone send tree seeds of any kind. I have a timber claim to plant and would be glad to have some small fruits to put out but cannot buy any. I hope you will not think I'm trying to impose on good nature. If you could realize our circumstances you would not blame me for coming to you. If any of you wish to know farther, write by mail. I will tell you all you wish to know, as far as experience goes.

Papers and books would be very welcome to us. School books for the children, that your children have done with. We have a great many native flowers here, and if any of you wish some of them, I will send some seeds. We have the sensitive rose. I am a lover of flowers. I have a verbena in full bloom now. Have a very small variety of flowers.

I will just say, in conclusion, Kansas is a beautiful farming country, if you have something else to make a living at. My address is—MRS. E. P. KEIMFIELD, Bush County, Kan.

TO MOTHERS.—One word to mothers. Do not think I am going to preach about "Woman's Rights" and "Voting for Jim Blaine," etc., for I am not, but I shall speak on a subject I think far more important. Mothers do you know where your young sons are when it comes to the hours of nine or 10 o'clock at night? A great many of the 10 and 12 year old boys of to-day will pick up their hats as soon as they have eaten their supper and walk down street without saying "please may I," or by your leave, or anything else, the mother seeming to have no government over her children whatever. If you cannot control a boy of 10 what will you do when he becomes 16?

I imagine I hear some one say, "She is a mother that has had trouble with her boys, and for that reason wants to warn us." That's a mistake. I am a girl of 19 summers, but I fill a mother's place to my motherless sisters and brothers, and I find no trouble in interesting them at home every evening. See that everything is pleasant and comfortable; have good sensible reading matter for the boys, and fancy work or fine sewing for the girls, and above all other things be pleasant and attractive yourself. This may require a little extra effort on your part, but that will be nothing in comparison with the suffering you would endure if your son should be ruined by being away from home evenings. Give this subject your careful thought and attention, and you will never be sorry for it —"PANSY."

THE VOICE OF AGE.—Please let me come in. I want to talk with "L. S. B." In writing to "Laura C." about Ingersoll, you say: "Why spend a lifetime in battling against the Bible, when $50 will carry you to where the Scriptures are not known?" etc.

Now, "L. S. B.," let me ask you, Why spend a lifetime in battling against freedom, when a little money will carry you to where American liberty is unknown, to where, if you have a thought of your own, you will not dare to speak or publish it? But you want to live in this land of the free and speak your thought when you think it right to do so. Then please open your New Testament and read Matthew 7th chapter 12th verse. True religion don't seek to drive people away into the wilderness, nor does it fear opposition; its mission is to overcome by kindness. Counterfeit religion is the food on which infidelity feeds and becomes fat.—H-P.

MULBERRY CULTURE.—In your issue of Feb. 2 in an article on "Russian Mulberry" you make me say that the trees produce fence posts in two years, and grow to be 500 feet high. I intended to say that the trees commence bearing fruit in two years and frequently grow to be 50 feet high. I wish to say to those who have written me that this tree will not grow as fast as cottonwood every year although it produced more wood last year in places where they grew side by side. It will not produce an uniformity of trees 50 feet high but they will probably average from 35 to 40 feet. We have to take the testimony of the Mennonites for our statements in regard to them, as regards very large trees, as they have not been in this country sufficiently long for the trees to be very large.—G. F. CLARK, Bower, Jefferson Co., Neb.

CLOTHING OF INFANTS.—In the first stage of infancy, warmth depends on clothing alone, for there is no muscular movement. Avoid a degree of warmth which produces sensible perspiration. Dress the child loosely, avoid keeping its head too warm or its feet cold. Do not chill the child by taking it out in extreme cold weather. Let its washing be very completely and carefully performed. Keep it always neat and clean. Flannel and calico are the best in all seasons. Ventilate the apartment where a child lives, but never expose it to the draughts of air.

Does anyone want anything as a keepsake from the hills and vales of Kansas, as ears of the wild jack rabbit?

Here is a sure cure for a burn: Take essence of peppermint and whisky, equal parts, apply with cloths wet with it.—Box 14, Harveyville, Kas.

Inquiries.

I am a beginner in flower-culture. Will "Chatta Bella" tell me what flowers that will bloom this season I had better raise? We have a light sandy soil with clay subsoil.—M. E. W., Fayette, Fayette Co., Ia.

Any one having the last half of vol. 12 of *Wide Awake* for 1881 in which the stories of "Rocky Fork" and "Homer Bright" are concluded, can, if they wish exchange for the first part of the volume, which contains the beginning of these interesting stories by addressing—MRS. M. A. FROST, Wooster, O.

Can any of THE HOUSEHOLD friends tell me, through the BLADE, a cure for pin-worms in children? I have a little friend that is obliged to stay out of school and sometimes has convulsions, she is so badly afflicted. Her parents have tried everything, and still keep trying everything they hear or read of. Anything that would help their little daughter would be *so thankfully* received.—MRS. C.

Will you oblige me by inserting the inquiry of some way in which coal oil can be taken out of an ingrain carpet; also good methods of washing and ironing white shirts?—ANNA CATES.

If our correspondent will look over a few of the back numbers of the BLADE, she will find her question in regard to washing and ironing fully answered.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will L. Ransom please inform me through THE HOUSEHOLD how to make a pomt de Alencon handkerchief and the directions for making Brussels net ties?—FANNIE PUTNAM.

Do any of THE HOUSEHOLD know of anything that is a certain cure for catarrh? Please tell of a warm climate that would be good for a person with catarrh and bronchitis?—SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE please tell me where I can get a parrot and how much it will cost? I would like a variegated one and one not more than a year old.—MISS ETTIE CASE, Spencer, Clay Co., Iowa.

I have been afflicted with a violent itching in arms, legs, and chest, the skin getting quite inflamed and little water pustules forming at times and making it quite troublesome. Can any one tell me what it is, and is there a cure?—INQUIRER.

Will any of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me the name of a washing machine manufacturer whose "ad" appeared in the BLADE, I think, last Summer, if I remember right? They were made in Erie, Pa. I have seen one like them, and it worked well, and should like one—J.

I would like to correspond with any one interested in amateur literature in regard to the establishment of an amateur literary paper. Those who wrote for the *Young Folks Monthly*, formerly published by Milton George, of Chicago, are particularly requested to correspond with me. Please write at once to A. B. THATCHER, Wolf Dale, Woodbury Co., Iowa.

If "Marcella" will send her address, or if you will send it to me, I will write her in regard to her Petunia.—READER.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE please tell me how to make a pretty, little, cheap, paper rack, and how much it will cost?—GENEVA HUNTER, Mauricetown N. J.

Will some of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD please inform me where I can obtain a book called "Peter Parley's Geography?" It was used in District Schools in Seneca County, Ohio, about 35 years ago.—L. J. B., Afton, Ia.

Can you inform an old lady, a reader of the BLADE, where pieces of silk, suitable for quilt pieces, can be purchased at a small cost? When I was a little girl, nearly 60 years ago, living in Philadelphia, remnants and fragments of silk could be bought by the pound at the umbrella and parasol makers. I know nothing about such things now. I have some pieces of silk nearly 60 years old. I would like to put them to use, if I could get some more to put with them.—READER, Bellvue, Jackson County, Ia.

We do not know where such pieces as you speak of can be bought, unless at some large millinery establishment. You might write to some such place and inquire.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

A mother seeing the BLADE at my house asked me to send the following to you if you will kindly give it space:

Mrs. A. M. Bester would like to hear of her son James Webber, last heard from in Buffalo in May 1881; was a sailor.—W. H.

Can some of the many readers of THE HOUSEHOLD give a recipe for making old fashioned corn pone, such as grandmother used to make? and can they be baked in our modern ovens?—AMELIA.

Answers to Inquiries.

"Lucy J. Dean," I have used the recipe for salt rising that you gave in Jan. 26, for years, and never have found anything better, except I put all the meal yeast I have in the bowl in my risings, but I bake seven loaves at one baking, so need more.

Some one asks for a cheap pudding sauce. I know of nothing so good as rich sweet cream, sweetened and flavored with lemon extract, but this is nice if one has not the cream: Flour wet with cold water, and boiling water poured on until it is cooked like starch; then a little butter, plenty of sugar and lemon, or nutmeg and a little salt; corn starch can be used in the place of flour. Either recipe is splendid for apple dumplings, or any kind of puddings. In the flour sauce a little boiled cider some thinks improves it but I do not like sour sauce.—EMJACE.

If you will allow a new comer space I can tell "Mrs. M. M. Wiled, Maxville, Vigo County, Ind.," a sure cure for third day chills: Gentian, ½ oz; peruvian bark, ½ oz; wahooai, ½ oz; cohosh blue, ½ oz; quassia, ½ oz; camamile flowers, ½ oz; oil black pepper, ½ oz; tincture of iron, ½ oz; 1 pt. of good whisky; dose 1 tablespoonful three times daily before eating.

If "Joseph Frost" will take a small quantity of whisky make real hot with red pepper, it will cure tickling in the throat to gargle it every time the tickling commences.—MRS. MISCELLANY.

Please tell O. P. Rogers in THE HOUSEHOLD if he will send his full address to me I will give him information whereby his wife can be cured of rose cancer.—MRS. ANNIE J. GREDING, Neosho, Mo.

In the BLADE of February 12, I find a communication from "Farmers Wife," desiring to go West. If "Farmers Wife" will take the advice of one who knows she will not go to Oregon, W. T. The desire to be of service to humanity prompts me to say so. If "Farmers Wife" wishes further particulars address by letter.—J. A. SLEYEL, Box 82, Walkerville, Mont.

Recipes.

Cheap Pudding Sauce.—"Bitter Sweet," the following is a good recipe for cheap pudding sauce: 2 cupfuls sugar, 1 cupful water, ½ cupful vinegar, ½ cupful butter, (it is better to use a lemon in the place of the vinegar), 1 teaspoonful of lemon extract.

"Mrs. A. J. Jones:" I have tried these recipes with good success:

Mince Meat.—5 cupfuls of chopped beef (the neck is as good as any, if it is boiled tender), 10 cupfuls of chopped apples, 3 cupfuls of raisins, 1 cupful of dried currants, 1 cupful of cherries, 5 cupfuls of sugar, 2½ cupfuls of vinegar, 3½ cupfuls of water (good cider is preferable to vinegar and water), 1 spoonful each of cloves, nutmeg, allspice, cassia and salt. Boil all together, and it is ready for use.

Fruit Cake.—12 eggs, 1 lb. of butter, 1 lb. of brown sugar, 1 lb. of sifted flour, 3 lbs. of stoned raisins, 3 lbs. of currants, 1 lb. of citron, ½ cup of molasses, 1 tablespoonful of cassia, 1 tablespoonful of mace, 1 tablespoonful of cloves, 1 tablespoonful of allspice, 1 nutmeg, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, grated rind of a lemon. Beat the yolks, butter and sugar together till very light, stir in the molasses and spices next, add the stiff whites and the flour into which has been sifted the baking powder, mix thoroughly and last add the raisins and currants; have a large pan well buttered and put in first a layer of the batter, then a layer of shaved citron, and so on until all is in, the top layer being of course of the batter. Bake four hours in a moderate oven; it is better if it is kept a few weeks before cutting. Try it; I am sure you will like it.

I have a good recipe for raised doughnuts, and also for sponge, orange and lemon jelly cake which I will send if any one would like them.

Will some one please give a recipe for sweet pudding? I for one am glad the "Editor" is not going to give up the fancy work.—SUNFLOWER, Farragut, Ia.

Sure Cure for Warts.—Get at the druggist a few drops of aqua-fortis, with a little stick rub some on the wart. If it smarts too much wash it clean in cold water, and in a short time try it again, until it is entirely eaten out. I have taken off many warts in this way.—MRS. C.

Washing Made Easy.—Please try my way of washing and I think you will adopt it. Soak the white clothes overnight in a weak suds; next morning put on the boiler half full of water and shave nearly half a bar of good hard soap into the water. Let it come to a boil, then wring out the clothes and soap all the worst soiled parts, put on to boil, boil them 20 minutes, take out into clean water and rub the suds out and rinse as usual. I have to wash for six in a family, and get it all done in time to get dinner, besides doing my morning's work while the water heats and clothes boil.

Steamed Corn Loaf.—Two cupfuls corn meal, 1 cupful flour, ½ cupful molasses, 2 cupfuls sweet milk, 1 cupful sour milk, 1 teaspoonful soda; steam in a 2-quart basin 1½ hours.

Coffee Cake.—One cupful strong coffee (cold), 1 cupful butter, 1½ cupfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful cloves and nutmeg together, 3½ cupfuls flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 cupful raisins. It is good without fruit and keeps a long time.

Ginger Snaps.—Two cupfuls molasses (we use sorghum), 1 cupful butter or lard, 1 teaspoonful ginger heaping teaspoonful soda; mix quite stiff.—AUNT ESTHER, Concord, Minn.

A letter is here for Mrs. C. Wallhaer. If she will send her address to THE HOUSEHOLD this communication will be forwarded to her. We shall have to repeat what we have said before, that anything which needs an answer should have some address appended that can be published, as we never preserve any after the publication of the article unless for a business purpose.

The lady who offered a home in issue of February 28, to some maiden or widow lady, was Mrs. C. Matthew Browne, Arvada, Jefferson Co., Col.

Communications in regard to the excellencies of any particular washing machines will not hereafter be published unless they are already advertised in the BLADE.

S. E. Miller, Normanville, Kan., inquires in regard to "Old Carlin's Recipes." It is one of the best cook books and the most complete general recipe book ever issued for anything like the price which is $2.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

The Difference.

New Orleans Picayune.

What is known among the sports as "excursion money" is money collected from fares to a prize fight. That which is gained by a walking match, strangely enough, is not excursion money. It is called "gate money," and the walker who has the best gait takes the money.

Tennyson's Poems.

Chicago Tribune.

As a celebrant of the blunders of English cavalrymen Mr. Tennyson appears to be quite a success. Fitz John Porter should engage the Laureate to celebrate his heroic exploits. The heaviest charge Fitz ever made was the pending one of $115,000 for back pay.

Our Young Folks.

THE SNOW-FILLED NEST.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

It swings upon the leafless tree,
By stormy winds blown to and fro;
Deserted, lonely, sad to see,
And full of cruel snow.

In Summer's noon the leaves above
Made dewy shelter from the heat;
The nest was full of life and love;—
Ah, life and love are sweet!

The tender brooding of the day,
The silent, peaceful dreams of night,
The joys that patience overpay,
The cry of young delight,

The song that through the branches rings,
The nestling crowd with eager eyes,
The flutter of soft, untried wings,
The flight of glad surprise:—

All, all are gone! I

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

INFORMATION WANTED

On Various Subjects by Blade Reader's.

MANGEL WURZEL.—Will you or some of your experienced readers tell me when, how and in what kind of soil to plant Mangel Wurzel, and what benefit do sheep derive from them. Also, should orchards, after 10 years old, be cultivated? My orchard bears well.—R. W. WAGERS, Deersville, O.

BLACKLEG.—Please tell me through the columns of the BLADE: 1. What is the cause of disease called Blackleg among cattle? 2. Can it be cured? If so, what is the remedy? 3. Is there anything that will prevent cattle from taking it?—L. B., Bluffton, Ind.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—Will some of the many readers of the BLADE tell me through the Farm Department the symptoms and cure for chicken cholera, and also roup among poultry?—CHARLES L. CRANDALL.

QUINSY IN HOGS.—Will any of the readers of the Farm Department please give a recipe to cure or prevent quinsy among hogs? Several have met with great losses from this disease in this part. —Z. D., Superior, Neb.

LUMPS ON A HORSE.—Please inform me through your paper the cause of little lumps on a horse or a colt. They seem to be under the skin. In rubbing the little brush of hair with the skin they lift off and seem to fester at times. Is it bad blood? What will effect a cure? What is the best blood purifier for horses? How much is a dose? Would the same purifier be good for man only in smaller doses. The old saying is "What is good for man is good for beast."—W. H. M., Springfield, O.

A HEMLOCK HEDGE.—Will some one of your readers tell me how to grow a hemlock hedge successfully. I have tried setting out young trees of different sizes for three successive years, at different seasons, but have not been able to have more than half the number grow at any one time. Give the best time, size of tree, and whether best taken from a thick growth, or isolated, from mountain side or level ground and all particulars and oblige.—E. C. W., Bloomsburg, Pa.

ALSIKE CLOVER.—Will some reader of the BLADE give information through its column regarding "Alsike clover," where it can be purchased, and the price per bushel. Anyone reading this having the above for sale, please drop a card to undersigned naming the price required.—JOHN MATHEWS, Manley Junction, Worth County, Iowa.

WANTS AN ADDRESS.—Will "Mrs. W. G.," who wrote to the BLADE Farm in BLADE of February 23, of her success in raising chickens with incubator, please send her address on postal card to Mrs. R. A. Roe, 93 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y., as she wishes to communicate with her?

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—I wish some one of the Household would give their experience with the Plymouth Rock fowls and their habits.—E. A. H., Edgewood.

GROUND MOLES.—If you or any of the readers of the BLADE know anything good for the destruction or ground moles on farm or garden, you will please answer through the BLADE and oblige.—A FRIEND, Stoddard Co., Mo.

AS TO A MARE.—I have a good five-year-old-mare, which I brought to Kansas from Illinois in the Fall of '80, and she has not done well since. Her hair looks bad and she fails to gain flesh after the best of care, such as 10 ears of corn three times a day, plenty of good prairie hay, occasional feed of millet, corn fodder, salt and ashes, good water, flaxseed, saltpeter, sulphur, etc. Her hair is full of dandruff or dust. Do not work her very much. Now, what is the trouble and the remedy?—A. M. R.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED.—Can you tell me where I can get a few quarts of Russian Mammoth Sunflower Seed?—GRANVILLE MCFARLAND, White Hall, Wis.

INFORMATION FURNISHED

On Topics of Interest to Farmers and Others.

DISEASED FOWLS.—I have had some experience with the disease described by "Farmer" and "Subscriber." I fell it my duty to tell them how I cured several choice fowls, when their eyes were terribly swollen and their throat and tongue covered with canker. The disease first made its appearance among my fowls last Winter. I had not heard of or seen anything of the kind before, and was at a loss to know what course to pursue. I concluded, however, to try my own skill, and finally succeeded in finding a cure, and only lost six or eight before the disease disappeared entirely. I find sulphur a relief, or pepper in a little corn meal each day will cure those that are taking the disease, and in more advanced stages feed sulphur and relief in meal and wash the throat and mouth with alum and borax dissolved in soft water, or what is still better, use the following for a wash: Chlorate of potassa, 2 dms.; hot water, 6 ozs.; alcohol, 4 dms.; creosote, 8 drops, muriatic acid, 30 drops. If the preparation is too strong to use clear, reduce a teaspoonful at a time with water. Don't wash twice out of the same water; also bath the eyes with warm water. If "Farmer" and "Subscriber" will use this remedy and attend to it as faithfully as I did I don't think they will be troubled with it very long.—MRS. JENNIE DAY, Catlin, Ill.

Tell "Farmer," of Adair, Ia., that I cannot name the disease that has attacked his fowls, but can give him the recipe that cured mine. Take equal parts of common salt, copperas and alum, dissolve in water, wrap a dry cloth round your finger, wipe all canker from throat and head, and apply the above mixture with a soft swab; grease the next day with bitter sweet salve, or sweet oil. Three applications cured mine.—MRS R. G., Campbellsburg, Ind.

In reply to "A Farmer," Adair, Ia.; also "A Subscriber," I would say that their fowls have the "roup," quite a serious disease as I know by experience. The remedy I have used with the greatest success is German Roup Pills.—F. W. DRAKE, Sheridan, N. Y.

BLOODY MILK.—In reply to J. W. Bruner, who wants a cure for a cow giving bloody milk: Take the dough from the bread, and give a piece the size of a pint cup in milk, once a day for three or four days. I have always effected sure cure with sour dough.—E. H., Lincoln, Mo.

Hints on Various Farm Topics.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

SORGHUM SYRUP.—If the growing of sorghum for the manufacture of syrup for home consumption is to become common as seems to be the opinion of some of our most prominent agriculturalists, there is one point I would call the reader's attention to, and that is in regard to the manner of working up the cane into syrup. At this place the early amber has been grown for three years, as an experiment. I have studied the matter somewhat, and have come to the conclusion, that under favorable conditions it is cheaper for us to raise our own syrup, than it is to buy it. I have raised the cane only one year, but the result was so favorable that I contemplate repeating the experiment the coming season. By a simple process the cane juice is converted into a first-class article (better than we have had to pay 80 cents for at retail, here at the stores.) Several farmers should grow the sorghum in a neighborhood and club together in getting up the necessary apparatus; for I believe it will be found more satisfactory to make the syrup in the neighborhood where the sorghum is raised, rather than to haul it six or eight miles, and then bring the syrup back.

MOLD'S ENNOBLED OATS.—Two years ago I received a small package of these oats, and sowed them in drills, on a dry knoll, that was not very rich, as it had never received but one coat of manure. I was very much surprised in their growth, for they grew luxuriantly all the season and yielded much better than I expected. Last Spring I sowed what I had, and the return was equally satisfactory, so that now I can sow quite a respectable sized field. The heads grow long and are well filled, and the stalk grows large and stout, so I think they will not be very likely to lodge. From these trials I have formed a very high opinion of the oats and think it will pay farmers to procure seed at the earliest opportunity, and give them a trial. I do not know where they can be obtained, but presume some of the leading seedsmen could supply them.

HOGS IN WINTER.—The hogs frequently have far too cold quarters, to do well in. Warm pens should be made by all means. Probably the best place in which to winter a hog, is in the barn cellar, where they can have access to the horse manure, to work over; but as all farmers cannot have this arrangement, I would recommend that the hog pen be built in such a manner that the manure from the stable may be easily thrown into it. Hogs will find some grain in it if the horses are fed whole grain, as is often done, as quite a good deal is likely to be scattered from the feed box on the floor, and of course finds its way into the manure pile, and is wasted, unless the hogs or poultry have access to it, and when the hogs can work it over it is improved and does not heat so bad as when left undisturbed.

THE DOG NUISANCE.—Dogs are becoming a nuisance in this section to sheep owners, and the question arises, "What are we to do to prevent it?" Every poor family have from one to three or four dogs, and many of them are not half fed, and consequently mutton does not go amiss with them. All sorts of methods are resorted to, to evade the tax, which, by the way, is not half, heavy enough. It should be at least $5 for males and $10 for females, and every dog should wear a collar with the owner's name thereon, and any dog found without a collar should be shot.—F. H. D., Steuben Co., N. Y.

Roup.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

In reply to "Farmer" and "Subscriber," whose communications appeared in the BLADE of February 23, I would say that their fowls have the roupe, a troublesome, offensive, and, unless taken in hand in its first stages, generally fatal disease. There are many causes which produce this disease, but chief among them may be mentioned damp, filthy, ill-ventilated houses, crowding too many fowls in close quarters, wet, swampy yards, wasting in draghts, and exposure to cold and wet during Winter, Spring and late Fall. Sometimes roup appears without any apparent cause, but upon investigation you will find a cause somewhere—if not upon your own premises then upon those of a neighbor. Roup is contagious, and when it prevails in a neighborhood the fowls that have the best of care in every respect may take the disease, but if taken in hand at once can be cured.

As soon as the poultry raiser detects the slightest symptoms of cold, hoarseness and sneezing among his fowls, he should give each fowl a dose of castor oil at night and for two or three days afterward good doses of pepper, ginger and pulverized charcoal in the food, with the Douglass mixture in the drinking water. When the disease has progressed so far that the discharge from the nose is thick and offensive and there is a decided rattling in the throat, at once separate the sick fowls from the well ones. Thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the house, drinking vessels and feed troughs. Give the sick ones a good dose of castor oil to begin with, and follow with the German Roup pills, according to directions. Give the fowls that are under treatment plenty of warm cooked food, seasoned with pepper, plenty of charcoal and the Douglass mixture in the drinking water. When ulcers have formed in the throat, in addition to the other treatment, apply pulverized chlorate of potash twice a day until cured. When the eyes are closed and running, the head swelled, and the mouth and throat filled with ulcers, kill the fowl at once and bury it so deep that the other fowls cannot scratch it up again. Use care in handling roupy fowls; if any of the discharge should get into cuts or scratches on the hands, or into the eyes, the consequences might be serious.

Should advise "Farmer" and "Subscriber" to kill all the worst cases and bury them, have a general and thorough cleaning up, and then doctor the remaining fowls as I have directed.—FANNY FIELD.

"Success With Poultry."

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

It is not often I write anything for the papers, but in your issue of Feb 23 there is an article headed "Success With Poultry," that has attracted my attention. Some of my friends say that Mrs. W. G. is simply crazy. I wonder that you published the article. They say they might possibly be led to believe that she received 50 cents apiece for chicks in February, but the idea of $1.14 apiece after shipping and selling expenses are paid, is simply absurd, as that is more than two good large fat turkeys bring in Indiana at Christmas. I, however, am not quite so skeptical, as I know prices are much higher in the East than here, and as Mrs. W. G. did not give her address in the BLADE I want to ask her two questions which are: What did she use as an artificial mother for her chicks, and what is the name of the firm in New York to whom she shipped her chicks? I would think I was going to get rich fast if I could get 50 cents apiece for chicks and raise them with hens. From 6 to 15 cents is what we receive here in Indiana.—MRS. R. G., Cambellsburg, Ind.

Pear Blight.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

Many are the remedies that have been recommended for this disease of the pear tree, but on further trial many have proven worthless, and I would like to inquire of the readers of the BLADE FARM if any of them have found a remedy that is known to be a positive cure or preventive after a thorough trial. If so, they will be doing the fruit growers of the country a great favor by letting it be known through the colums of the BLADE, as it will thus reach a large number of interested persons.—F. H. D., Chestnut Grove.

Overfeeding Hay.

It is a good thing to feed cows well and to see that they have food enough to keep them in good condition, but it is neither wise nor economical to cram them with coarse, bulky food of any kind. They should have no more hay than they have time to remasticate, and if this is not enough for their necessities they should be fed with an additional quanity of some easily-digested concentrated food, never giving them more of either than they will eat up clean, and twice a day is often enough for its proper remastication.

A Boy's Composition on Girls.

"Girls are the only folks that have their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants anything. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am."

His Party.

Chicago Times.

From time to time there has been more or less talk concerning the politics of Vice President Davis. The talk may now stop; Mr. Davis has identified himself with a party—the dinner party.

The Power of the Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year been diffused throughout fifty million of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy, Kidney Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers by already making Kidney Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys liver and bowels.—*Herald*

The Sunday School.

First Quarterly Review.

LESSON 13, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

Titles and Golden Texts

1. THE BEGINNING OF THE GOSPEL.

Behold, I shall send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me.—Mal. 3:1.

2. JESUS IN GALILEE.

The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light.—Isa. 9:2.

3. POWER TO HEAL.

I am the Lord that healeth thee.—Exod. 15:25.

4. POWER TO FORGIVE.

I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins.—Isa. 43:25.

5. THE PHARISEES ANSWERED.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—Exod. 20:8.

6. CHRIST AND HIS DISCIPLES.

Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and have ordained you that you should go and bring forth fruit.—John 15:16.

7. CHRIST'S FOES AND FRIENDS.

He that is not with me is against me.—Mat. 12:30.

8. PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.—Rev. 2:29.

9. THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM.

There shall be a handful of corn upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.—Psa. 72:16.

10. CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST.

He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still.—Psa. 107:30.

11. POWER OVER EVIL SPIRITS.

For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil.—1 John 4:8.

12. POWER OVER DISEASE AND DEATH.

Be not afraid, only believe.—Mark 5:36.

Topics and Outlines.

1. Topic—The way of Jesus is prepared. Outline—1. The herald foretold; 2. The forerunner appears; 3. The Messiah made ready.

2. Topic—The work of Jesus is urgent. Outline—1. Repentance demanded. 2. Laborers summoned; 3. Opposition silenced.

3. Topic—There is no physician like Jesus. Outline—1. His work of curing; 2. His way of preparing; 3. His power of cleansing.

4. Topic—Jesus can pardon as well as heal. Outline—1. Faith shown; 2. Faith honored; 3. Sinners sought.

5. Topic—Jesus judges the spirit of service. Outline—1. Love better than fasting; 2. Law not for bondage; 3. Well-doing honors God.

6. Topic—The work of Jesus calls for workers. Outline—1. Death threatened; 2. Rest sought; 3. Apostles called.

7. Topic—Jesus recognizes dividing lines. Outline—1. Unity is essential; 2. Blasphemy is damnation; 3. Fidelity is relationship.

8. Topic—The teachings of Jesus are not alike profitable to all. Outline—1. A lesson spoken; 2. A lesson pondered; A lesson explained.

9. Topic—The truth of Jesus means progress. Outline—1. The light should shine; 2. The seed should germinate; 3. The plant should grow.

10. Topic—Jesus can quiet every storm. Outline—1. Dangers apparent; 2. Help sought and found; 3. Distrust rebuked.

11. Topic—Nothing beyond the power of Jesus. Outline—1. An evil possession; 2. A wonderful cure; 3. A restored soul.

12. Topic—Jesus brings help to the helpless. Outline—1. Succor sought for; 2. Health in a touch; 3. Life from the dead.

HINTS FOR THE PRIMARY TEACHER.

As has often been stated in these nints, and cannot be repeated too often, the teacher should strive to bring to the child a knowledge of Christ as a real existance—a personal Savior. The theoretical knowledge of later years cannot give the close loving relation which should be the outgrowth of early acquaintance with Jesus as one whose actual presence once blessed the scenes of daily life, and as truly blesses lives and hearts to-day. A quarterly review will show the result of your teaching, and deepen impressions already made. In a small divided class, where part of the lesson is usually taught by assistant teachers, the review should be given or recalled from the whole class: at the close assistant teachers can question and review what has been done. The hour will be long enough to give all which might be suggested, so each teacher must decide on the best plan, ask concise questions, and bring back scenes of past lessons.

A brief map-exercise will be helpful, for in this year's study the geographical knowledge required is just enough to be suitable for primary classes. Doubtless some of the children can come to the map and show the places as mentioned. Where did John the Baptist preach? What did he say? Where did he baptize? From what place did the people come to hear him? Where had Jesus lived until that time? Where was he baptized? Where did Jesus go and stay 40 days? Where did Jesus go when he began to preach? Where was he walking when he saw Simon and Andrew casting a net? What sea? Where did he send the evil spirits into the swine? In what town was Peter's house? Where is Capernaum? In that town he staid so much that it was sometimes called "his own City;" there he did many works of mercy; there he cured the palsied man, and there he raised the ruler's daughter. Through what country did he go preaching in their synagogues, and doing wonderful works as he went?

You have thus brought before the class the River Jordan, the wilderness, Nazareth, the sea and country of Galilee, and the manner. This will make the general outline of Palestine and Jerusalem as its center, and, with so much fixed in the mind, each child may have quite a beginning of Scripture geography, gratifying to them as future lessons will recall it and add other points. This being done, you can review the scenes more minutely.

What can you remember that took place by the river side? What did the voice from heaven say? How did the Holy Ghost appear? Upon whom did it rest? What did Jesus do in the wilderness?

Along with the wild beasts, who came and ministered unto him? For what did he often go to a lonely place, sometimes before day? We have learned a great deal about Jesus by the sea. He loved to walk there and teach; to sit in the little boat; he often sailed on the sea. See how much you can remember of what he said or did by the sea. Once, when he crossed over to the eastern side, who met him? Where did Jesus stay on this side (several sometimes). What did Jesus do for the man? Did he depart from those coasts soon after? Why? Where was he asleep once? Who spoke to him? Why were they afraid? What did he say to the wind and waves? What did he ask the disciples? Can he keep you safe now in every stormy trouble? When he sat in the small ship, talking to the people crowded on the shore, what did he say, as he looked at the fields, the road by the way, the thornbushes and the birds in the air? What little seed did he talk about one day? What did he say it was like? What did Jesus do on the Sabbath days? See what you can remember about him in the synagogue. Who was so amazed the people when there was a man who had an unclean spirit? What did Jesus do for the man with the withered hand? Who watched him, to see if he would heal him? Was it pity for the man made them watch? What was it? Jesus went up into a mountain. How many did he call? Did they come? What were they to do? Jesus was doing his Father's will, and his work wherever he was; we know of much that he did in the house. If you did not fully describe an Eastern house in the lessons, do it now. With a few building blocks, or even some singing-books, you can make a model which will give an idea of an open court below, apartments around and a flat roof above. In the houses Jesus did many works of power and love; how many gathered at the door at sunset the day he cured Peter's wife's mother? When the four brought the palsied man, how did they get him to Jesus? He sat at the table and dined with the tax-gatherer, to whom he called, Follow me. He was in a house when his Nazarene friends came to care for him, and he looked lovingly around and said, "Behold my mother and my brethren!" In what house did he take the only daughter by the hand and say, Arise! Did he not make each house he entered a home of gladness? Have you let him do so in your heart? Everywhere he was doing good; how was it by the way? As he went, crowds came to hear his words; as he walked the street, going to Jairus' house, who touched the edge of his garment? Before he came, John said, "One cometh mightier than I," How did he show power over evil spirits? Name some of the times he showed power over sickness; when, to read men's hearts; over the storm; when power over death? Could any but God do all this?—*Faith Latimer, in Sunday School Times.*

Send name and address to Cragin & Co. Philadelphia, Pa., for cook book free.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Sen. Sherman reported from the Finance Committee the following original bill: That all certificates of deposit issued under provisions of the act of February 26, 1879, entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposits in aid of refunding the public debt," not presented for conversion into 4 per cent. bonds, of the acts of July 14, 1879, and January 20, 1871, on or before the 1st of July last shall be convertible only into registered bonds of said loan Provided, however, that the Treasurer of the United States may redeem at market rates at any time under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe any such outstanding $10 refunding certificates, with accrued interest to date of presentation. The amount of such redemption to be credited to the sinking fund. Calendar.

The Finance Committee was discharged from consideration of the bill to cheapen transportation on railroads.

Sen. Dawes reported favorably a bill to ratify the agreement with the Crow Indians for the sale of a portion of the reservation required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Sen. George introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to use hospital tents to furnish temporary shelter to sufferers by the Mississippi overflow. Passed.

Sen. Call introduced a resolution calling on the President for information whether any representation had been made by diplomatic representative of the United States at Chili, that the United States would regard with indifference, or consent to the dismemberment of Peru by the cession of any part of her territory to Chili under existing circumstances and whether such statement was made with authority. Ordered printed.

The Chinese bill was again taken up, and Miller (Cal.) called attention to the recent popular demonstrations in California and Nevada in behalf of the bill. He had read a dispatch from mass meetings, the largest, he said, ever held in California, at San Francisco, Stockton, Los Angelos, Santa Cruz, Nevada City, Sonora, and various other points, reciting their proceedings and resolutions then adopted in advocacy of the bill.

Sen. Farley said he had also received a number of similar import from meetings at Sacramento, Oakland and elsewhere.

Sen. Fair had read a dispatch from the Governor of Nevada, dated March 4, stating that mass meetings for restriction were then in progress in all prominent towns of the State, unanimous in favor of the bill.

Sen. Dawes being entitled to the floor, said the dispatches just read furnished ample proof of the blind, furious and darkening passion which threatened to swallow up every effort to deliberately consider the economical, or what might be called the sentimental objections to the bill. He deprecated the impolicy of moulding legislation for the whole country upon the dictates of locality, and contended that restrictions upon permitted classes, as well as practical prohibition against Chinese laborers for 20 years, contravened not only the late but the former treaty. The bill, drawn in a spirit of hate and supported by the same sentiment which actuated the sand lotters of San Francisco, made distinction in Chinese already here as against the poor laborer and in favor of the aristocrat. He charged that the measure was based upon this discrimination; while it assumed not to prohibit laborers it threatened with the penitentiary those of them who might be found without passports which it required, He believed this country had gone too far to admit of a retrograde step, which it would take in a declaration to certain immigrants that they shall remain, and as to others that they shall be banished or go to the penitentiary.

Sen. Edmunds defended the principle upon which the bill was based. He said the fundamental prosperity of the Republic consists of the homogenity of its people; that Chinamen here did not assimilate socially or politically and were no homogenous with our population, and it did not now appear they could assimilate. He favors the limitation of the period of suspension to 10 years, as conforming the bill more directly to the spirit of the treaty. As thus modified this legislation would be equivalent to saying, not that we deny the assimulation of the Chinaman, but it is possible of that, for only that we shall suspend the immigration of hundreds of thousands of his race until we have tried the experiment as to compatibility with the Chinese already here. Alluding to the humanitarian sentiment expressed by the Senators from Massachusetts, Edmunds expressed doubt whether the people of Massachusetts would desire, for instance, to encourage the further gratification of Africans. In his opinion they would not hunger for an irruption of a million inhabitants of Africa, not because they had any hostility to the African or did not desire his education, growth or development, but because they did not believe it was good for the races to be brought together indiscriminately in the same place unless their race tendencies were such that being kindred, they assimilate and become homogenous.

Sen. Platt then obtained the floor.

The California Senators urged that the bill be disposed of to-day, and after a statement by Platt that owing to the condition of his health he preferred to proceed to-morrow, endeavored to secure specific limitation of the debate, but unanimous consent was not obtained.

Sen. Frye introduced a bill for the relief of American shipping.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee on the State of the Union, and Mr. Kasson called up the Tariff Commission bill.

On motion of Mr. Neal a bill was passed creating a local Board of Inspectors of hulls and boilers at Gallipolis, Ohio.

The Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, passed.

Mr. Robison, from the Committee on Rules, reported back a resolution for the appointment of a Congressional Committee to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. Valentine again made his point of order that the bill was entitled to no special privileges as not being a bill to raise revenue.

There was a very general discussion of the point whether the bill was or was not a revenue measure, and finally the Chair delivered his decision, stating so far as he could find, there was no previous ruling on the question. The single question which he was called upon to decide was whether the bill was entitled to preference under the rule which gives such preference to bills for raising revenue. This was a bill to instruct a committee to investigate. It was in the language of the rule was not relating to revenue. As he understood the meaning of bills for raising revenue, they were bills laying taxes and authorizing duties and imports. The Chair, therefore, sustained the point of order and ruled that the bill for the appointment of a Tariff Commission had not precedence under the rules for consideration at the present time.

Under the decision of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the Tariff Commission bill must take its regular place on the calendar, where it stan is 54 in order. Among the bills which must be disposed of or laid aside before it is reached is that providing a permanent construction fund for the navy. Advocates of this measure will probably resist an attempt to have it set aside without consideration, and in view of the fact that opponents of the tariff bill may demand the yeas and nays on setting aside every bill that passes it on the calendar, the prospect of an early discussion of the measure is not promising unless the Ways and Means Committee can devise some way to obviate the necessity of passing over other measures seriatim.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up, Mr. Kasson stating though he would not now antagonize that bill, he would when its consideration was complete, unless instructed otherwise by the Committee on Ways and Means, attempt to reach the tariff bill by moving to lay aside every bill before it on the calendar.

The amount appropriated by the agricultural appropriation bill is $396,080, an increase of $71,380 over the appropriations last year, and a reduction of $109,100 from the estimates.

Mr. Aiken, after an appeal for an appropriation for the encouragement of tea culture in this country, branched off to a discussion of tariff, advocating a revision of the customs, and especially a reduction of the duty on iron.

Mr. Turner also made a speech in denunciation of the present tariff system, asserting every article he made use of in his agricultural pursuits was heavily taxed for the benefit of manufacturer. He was opposed to a tariff commission, regarding it as merely a continuation of a bad cause.

The committee then rose.

The Senate bill passed authorizing the Secretary of War to use hospital tents for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Sen Garland introduced a bill for the construction, completion, repairing and preservation of levees on the Mississippi River. Temporarily tabled, subject to his call.

Sen. Jackson reported an original bill appropriating $25,000 to continue improvement of the Memphis, Tenn., harbor.

The bill for a commission on alcoholic liquor traffic came up, and Sen. Bayard's motion to commit it to the finance Committee was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 26. The vote was a party one with the exception of that of Sen. Cameron (Wis.), who voted aye with the Democrats, and Sens. George and Davis (Ill.), who voted no with the Republicans. The bill was then read, and pending a motion by Sen. Davis (W. Va.) to amend so as to prevent the Commission from being exclusively partisan, the morning hour expired and the bill was laid aside, and the Chinese bill taken up.

After discussion a vote was ordered upon Ingalls's amendment limiting the suspension of coming Chinese laborers to 10 years. The amendment was defeated on a tie vote—yeas, 23; nays, 23.

YEAS—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Brown, Cockrell, Conger, Davis, (Ill.) Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Harris, Hoar, Ingalls, Jackson, Lapham, McDill, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Saunders, Sewell, Sherman, Telier—23.

NAYS—Bayard, Beck, Call, Cameron, (Wis.) Cope, Fair, Farley, Garland, George, Hale, Hampton, Hill, (Col.) Jones, Jones, Nev., McPherson, Maxey, Miller, (Cal.) Morgan, Ransom, Slater, Vest, Walker—23.

Pairs were announced between Davis, (W. Va.), Saulsbury, Butler, Johnston, Kellogg, Jones, (Fla.), and Grover against the amendment, and Windom, Terry, Hawley, Platt, Pugh, Rollins and VanWyck in the affirmative. Camden was also paired.

Sen. Hoar then resumed the discussion. He said the vote taken showed it was the purpose of those having charge of the bill to force it through without regard to its effect upon the public faith of the Government pledged by an act in which the Senate took its share to the Emperor of China.

Sen. Edmunds said Sumner, the predecessor of Hoar, was the author of the law on Coolie traffic, which imposes fines and penalties more severe than those in this bill upon those of any master of an American vessel carrying Chinese. The present bill followed that legislation. Sen. Edmunds added that he would vote against the bill if the 20 year clause was retained, but would maintain the soundness of the principle he had enunciated.

Sen. Hoar argued, in reply, that the right of expatriation carried with it the right to a home for the citizen in the country to which he comes, and the bill violated not only this but the principles of the 14th and 15th amendments, which made citizenship the birthright of every one born on our soil and prohibited the abridgement of suffrage because of race, color, etc.

Sen. Ingalls moved an amendment postponing the time at which the act shall take effect until 60 days after information of its passage has been communicated to China. He said he noticed by the Record this morning that one of the Massachusetts Senators, with characteristic courage, had taken advantage of his (Ingalls') absence yesterday to misrepresent his position on the bill, and to hold him up to public reprobation and denunciation for sentiments he did not entertain, and for expressions he did not utter.

Son. Hoar inquired to whom reference was made.

Sen Ingalls—I refer to the successor of Daniel Webster, [laughter,] not to the successor of Charles Sumner. He explained the misrepresentation consisted in attributing to him the statement that in some respects his instincts revolted at the bill, but that he would vote for it, if his amendment reducing suspension to 10 years prevailed. He would yield to no Senator in devotion to the axioms of the Declaration of Independence. His political creed was a simple one. He believed in the diffusion of civil and political rights everywhere, among all men, in the right of free immigration and in fair wages for voluntary labor. He believed, further, than for nations, as for individuals, there was nothing as unprofitable as injustice, and accordingly he had endeavored to make the bill correspond to what he regarded as treaty requirements.

Sen. Teller referred to the anti-Chinese plank in the platform adopted by the last Republican National Convention, presided over by the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar), and enquired why that Senator had not then stood up and declared that that was contrary to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Indedendence and contrary to the rights of humanity.

A desultory discussion arose as to the necessity of amending the bill, as proposed by Sen. Ingalls.

In a brief speech, advocating the measure, Sen. Bayard referred to the importation of Chinese as traffic in human flesh, abominable as any the world has ever seen.

Finally, Sen. Ingalls modified his amendment by providing the act shall not go into effect until 90 days after its passage, and the amendment was adopted.

On motion of Sen. Bayard, amendments were adopted making the second section read as follows: "That the master of any vessel, of whatever nationality, who shall knowingly on such vessel bring within the jurisdiction of the United States and permit to be landed any Chinese laborers," etc.

Sen. Hoar moved to amend by inserting: "Provided, that any laborer who shall receive a certificate from the United States Consul at the port where he shall embark that he is an artizan, coming to this country at his own expense and of his own will, shall not be affected by this bill."

Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 24.

On motion of Miller (Cal.), the provision directing the removal of any Chinese unlawfully found in customs collection district by the Collector, was amended to direct that he shall be removed to the place from whence he came.

On motion of Brown, an amendment was adopted providing that the mark of a Chinese emigrant, only attested by a witness, may be taken as his signature upon a certificate of registration issued to him.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Farley, hereafter no State Court or United States Court shall admit Chinese to citizenship. Farley rose to speak upon what he termed "This bill of iniquities," but yielded for adjournment.

A joint resolution was introduced by Sen. Saunders, proposing an amendment to the constitution which will enable elections to be made by the people of Postmasters, United States Marshals, District Attorneys, United States Courts, Collectors of Internal Revenue and other officers whose duties are to be performed within the limits of any State or part of State, except Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, and provides that all civil officers of the United States, heads of departments and officers whose duties are temporary in their character shall be elected for a term of four years, unless a longer term shall be fixed by law. The amendment empowers the President to remove any officer elected for any cause effecting the incumbent's character, habits or other qualifications excepting political or religious opinions. The officers mentioned to be elected in such manner as State Legislatures shall prescribe. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Harris reported a bill authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the navy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill authorizing the purchase of the Freedman's Bank at Washington, and appropriating $250,000 therefor, passed.

Senate bill passed directing the Secretary of War to pay over to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland $7,500 to aid in the erection of a statue or monument to Gen. James A. Garfield.

The next bill on the table was the Senate anti-polygamy bill. Converse (Ohio) raised the point of order that the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole. Pending decision the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

A resolution passed instructing the Secretary of State to ascertain the cause for the imprisonment by the British Government of Daniel McSweeney, a citizen of the United States and late a resident of California.

Sen. Sawyer offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to ascertain and report to Congress at the next session the cost of constructing the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal in Wisconsin, by whom the canal was constructed, and also the amount of money realized from the sale of land granted by Congress to aid in the construction of the canal—the information being required for the purpose of considering the question of opening the canal free to the commerce of the lakes. Adopted.

The calendar was taken up, and the Senate bill for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic was further debated. The pending amendment directing that not more than three of the five members of the Commission shall be of the same political party was agreed to.

Sen. Bayard moved to require that not more than three shall be Prohibitionists. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 16.

The morning hour expired and the Chinese bill came up. Hawley spoke in opposition, and was followed by Jones, who controverted the positions taken by the Senators from Massachusetts, and presented considerations that impelled the people of the Pacific coast to abjure their brethren of other States to come to their assistance in resisting the tidal wave of barbarism which was submerging one after another of their interests and driving them from employment.

Sen. Miller (Cal.) briefly opposed Sen. Farley's amendment as unnecessary and not germane to the bill, and also replied to criticisms upon the communication addressed to the Senate in support of the bill by the people of California.

Sen. Sherman, referring to the passport system, said the bill adopted some of the most offensive features of European despotism. He was averse to hot haste in applying a policy foreign to the habits of our people, and regarded the measures as too sweeping in many of its provisions, and as reversing our immigration policy.

After remarks by Ingalls, Farley Maxey, Brown and Teller, the amendment of Farley was adopted—yeas, 2[illegible]; nays, 22.

The amendment construing the words "Chinese laborers" when ever used in the act to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining, prevailed by the same vote—yeas, 25; nays, 22.

Sen. Brown moved to strike out the requirement for the production of passports by permitted classes whenever demanded by United States authorities. Carried on a viva voce vote.

Upon the bill being reported to the Senate from Committee of the Whole, Ingalls again moved to limit the suspension of the coming of Chinese laborers to 10 years. Lost—yeas, 20; nays, 21.

The question recurred on the final passage of the bill, and Sen. Edmunds closed the debate. He would vote against the bill as it now stood, because he believed it to be an infraction of good faith as pledged by the last treaty, and because he believed it injurious to the welfare of the people of the United States, and particularly to the people on the Pacific Coast, by preventing the development of our great trade with China. The vote was then taken, and the bill passed—yeas, 29; nays, 15.

YEAS—Bayard, Beck, Call, Cameron (Wis.), Cockrell, Coke, Fair, Farley, Garland, George, Gorman, Hale, Harris, Hill (Col.), Jackson, Jonas, Jones (Nev.), Miller (Cal.), Miller (N. Y.), Morgan, Pugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Slater, Teller, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker—29.

NAYS—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Brown, Conger, Davis (Ill.), Dawes, Edmunds, Frey, Hoar, Ingalls, Lapham, McDill, McMillan, Morrill—15.

Pairs were announced of Camden, Davis (W. Va.), Grover, Hampton, Butler, McPherson, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), and Pendleton, in favor of the bill, with Anthony, Windom, Van Wyck, Mitchell, Hawley, Sewell, Platt, Rollins and Sherman against it.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese," though Sen. Hoar suggested that "execute" ought to be stricken out and "violate" inserted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dunnell reported a bill providing for the cancellation of stamps on tobacco exported by rail. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. White reported the time aall bill. Committee of the Whole.

A bill was reported for admission into the Union of the State of Washington. Committee of the Whole.

A bill was reported directing that all buildings shall be constructed of material found in the State where the buildings are to be erected. Committee of the Whole.

A bill was reported making appropriation to put in good sanitary condition the grounds south of the Capitol. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Kelley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report for present consideration a bill relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff and cigars, free of tax, to adjacent foreign countries.

Mr. Hatch objected, and said that until the Committee on Ways and Means heeded the wish of the House, as recently expressed on the vote on the leaf tobacco bill, he did not propose any bill relating to tobac

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

The Alcoholic Liquor Commission bill passed the Senate—34 against 14.

The Wyoming Legislature unanimously requests the President to reappoint Gov Hoyt.

It is alleged that an apparition of the Virgin has been seen on a wall in a house at Troy, N. Y.

The residence of Mrs. M. S. Fox, Detroit, was burglarized of $1,7 0 worth of jewelry last night.

It is estimated that the number of people rendered destitute by flood in the lower Mississippi is 43,000.

Bethard, the crank who wanted to kill Guiteau in the court room, has been discharged as a common drunk.

Sec. Folger has ordered Collectors of Customs to collect duties on the apparent color of sugar as imported.

The Cork Manufacturers' Association of the United States have advanced manufactured corks 20 per cent.

An appeal for the enforcement of the eight hour law comes from employes in navy yards and departments.

Charges are freely made in London that Rewell sold out his backers there. One gentleman lost $400,000 on him.

Sen. Wilkinson, representing Trigg County, in the Kentucky General Assembly, died at Frankfort, aged 70 years.

The Ohio House Committee on Finance has agreed to make an appropriation of $150,000 for rebuilding the Asylum for Imbeciles.

At Memphis, the grand jury of the Criminal Court returned indictments against the two bucket shops for dealing in futures.

Major Thos. H. Hays, a capitalist of Louisville, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities, $55,000; assets, $85,000.

The United States House Committee on Territories will report favorably the bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, while in London recently subscribed $1,000 to the fund for the relief of the Hebrews exiled from Russia.

Mrs. Mackey at the present time has three celebrated artists of Paris engaged upon her portraits, eacch being in a different position.

Twenty-one sea lions, lassoed on the coast 400 miles north of San Francisco, have been placed in the pond in Central Park, New York.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court has ordered the Sprague estate sold at auction to the highest bidder, the price not to be less than $2,880,000.

The London Standard says the sensational rumors of war in Europe have little foundation, and the possibilities of a conflict are growing less every day.

Under a decision of the United States Supreme Court, the management of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois is transferred to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road.

Capt. Mead, of the United State steamer "Vandalia," reports that the Panama Canal Company has cleared the route of trees and underbrush for a width of 300 yards.

Jeremiah Godfrey, a prominent citizen, business man, and active Democratic politician of Detroit for nearly 50 years, died yesterday, after a lingering illness, aged 68.

The Secretary of the Interior has instructed the sending of 100 Crow children from Crow Agency, Mon., to certain farmers in Ohio, "to be educated and reared up to usefulness."

Some of the Southern newspapers are taking consolation in the fact that the overflowed lands will be enriched by flood deposits, and that the prospects for a good cotton crop are fair.

The police of Memphis have arrested Sardy Mathis, colored, for a murder committed last October. A stepdaughter, who witnessed the deed, has kept the secret through fear until now.

Mrs. Little and her grandson, of Maysville, Ky., were instantly killed and a number of others badly scalded by the busting of the steam pipe on the s teamer Sidney, near Ripley Landing, W. Va.

Sec. Hunt has telegraphed Lieut. Danenhower, at Irkurtsk, to allow Naros, one of the survivors of the "Jeannette," to accompany the New York Herald correspondent to the mouth of the Lena River.

A Bolivar special says a three-story building was dismantled by the wind yesterday, and the whole structure collapsed, burying four men. One, Frederick Rischer, is reported dead. Brad Phelps cannot live.

Jonathan Holmes Cobb, the well-known lawyer, and who in 1829 made a successful experiment in the manufacture of silk by the cultivation of large mulberry orchards in Massachusetts and in Virginia, died Sunday, aged 83.

Max Maretzek, Director of the Cincinnati College of Music, has abruptly severed his connection with the college, without resignation, claiming that the terms of his contract had been violated by the college authorities.

Jno. A. Bingham, United States Minister at Tokio, sends $100 for the National Garfield memorial hospital, and expresses the hope that 10,000 of his countrymen will contribute a like or larger sum to the noble enterprise.

It has been decided judicially at Montreal that the funds of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company in Canada, plus $100,000 deposited with the Canadian Government, can be used wholly for the benefit of the policy holders in the Dominion.

Pres. Nunez, in a message to the Columbian Congress, expresses the hope that the American Government will not insist upon Blaine's interpretation of the Treaty of 1846, and his idea of an American protectorate over the Panama Canal.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, at Milwaukee, Saturday, in the case of the Northern Transit Company, of Michigan, against the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $111,166.66. A motion for a new trial was made by defendants.

The Democratic Executive Committee for Cincinnati have determined to hold a mass convention in Music Hall, Mareh 27, to nominate City officers. No primary meetings will be held and no delegates elected. The Convention will determine its own method of proceeding.

The Elmore House at Trenton, Mo., was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was a five-story brick structure. Many guests were compelled to jump from the upper story windows. One man had his legs broken, and it is rumored that two lost their lives.

The Committee on Railroads referred to a sub-Committee consisting of Kellogg, Hawley and Brown, with the request to submit a report as early as practicable of Maxey's bill for the ratification of the act of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, granting the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company the right of way through the Nation.

A petition for presentation to Pres. Arthur for the pardon of Sergt. Mason has been circulated in Cincinnati, and is receiving a large number of signatures of prominent business men. The grounds presented for the exercise of executive clemency are the excitement under which the shooting was done, and that punishment enough has been suffered to meet the demands of military discipline.

Alexander Sutherland, now of Denver, claims that he was in charge of the Light Brigade, and says the published accounts of that affair are all wrong. He says the 600 cavalrymen, instead of being ordered to charge the enemy's line, were reconnoitering, and, being cut off, Cardigan, seeing he had been outgeneraled, ordered the charge as the only way of escaping capture. Sutherland says he was one of the trumpeters and rode by Cardigan's side. His horse was shot and fell on him, breaking his arm.

In a fight in Syracuse Henry Lentz killed Charles Smith; both cigar makers.

Eight hundred individuals, unprovided with passports, have been expelled from Moscow within a few days.

Lord George Montague, of the British legation at Washington, fourth son of the Duke of Manchester, died Sunday.

The annual report of the Canal Auditor of New York shows that the railroad war caused a loss of $523,029 in tolls for 1881.

The steamer "City of Baton Rouge" made the run from New Orleans to Cairo, including stoppages, in three days and 15 hours.

At Bolivar, N. Y., four men were buried under a building blown down by the wind. One is dead and one cannot live.

The press of the City of Mexico is almost unanimous in denouncing the importation of negro laborers for railroad work.

William Hiddon, a conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad for 18 years, dropped dead at his home in Chicago yesterday.

The Democratic Ward-workers of Cincinnati are displeased with the new departure inaugurated by the Committee of Twelve.

Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, is credited with the authorship of the recent attack on Garfield, published in the Washington Post.

Circulation of standard silver dollars for the week ending March 11, $144,500 against $200,499 for the corresponding period last year.

The certificate of incorporation of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Company of Mansfield, O., capital stock $500,000, has been filed at Columbus.

Wm. Cook, of New Carlisle, O., has been arrested for swindling out of $400, Croy, music dealer, of Springfield for whom he acted as agent.

Miss Stella Bligh, of Louisville, took a dose of arsenic, mistaking it for another medicine. Physicians were called, but it is thought she cannot recover.

The Chicago Trades' Assembly resolved to "boycott" the Illinois Staats Zeitung, and not to drink at any saloon whose proprietor subscribed to that journal.

Mormons have made a lodgment near King's Mountain, N. C. Numbers of country people are flocking to hear them, and they have made about 50 converts.

S. F. Delavan, of Philadelphia, who for eight years suffered from a stroke of paralysis, and has unquestionably been cured, attributes his recovery to prayer.

Rumors are in circulation in New York that the young millionaire, Astor, has threatened to start and run a daily newspaper in opposition to Bennett's Herald.

Rhode Island votes for Governor and Legislature in April. Oregon elects a Governor in June. Both States elect Senators at the coming session of the Legislature.

Francis B. Webster, of Cambridge, Mass., has been held in $7,000 to answer charges of fraud connected with a Mexican mining scheme in which he is director. He courts an investigation of his operations.

The liabilities of John H. Adden, boot and shoe dealer, Boston and New Orleans, are stated by Adden's father to be about $200,000; assets, $300,000 nominally, of which $20,000 is in stock, the remainder balances on account, many old.

THE FLOODS.

Experience of a Traveler who Made a Trip Through to Texas—The Worst Trouble to Come When the Waters Subside.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—A gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Texas, gives an account of what he saw of the floods. He says he traveled 180 miles to accomplish a distance of 28 miles between Madison, Ark., and Memphis. From Memphis to Stanton, on the Louisville & Nashville road, the train plowed through water a foot and a half deep a distance of 35 miles. The passengers were transferred in skiffs. This gentleman estimates the loss of the Memphis & Little Rock railroad by the flood at $500,000 to $750,000, and says an officer of the Louisville & Nashville says the loss of that road is over $100,000. He says the worst troubles of the sufferers by the flood are to come when the waters subside. The inhabitants will have no houses, stock, farm implements, nor seed to sow. The only alternative seems to be for them to leave the country. The country overflowed has been estimated to support a population of 30,000 to 40,000 people.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The river is nine inches below high water of 1874. Advices from above confirm the report of the break of False River dyke Saturday night. Some damage to plantations in Baton Rouge may result. The river at Vicksburg yesterday rose eight inches, the flood of waters from Yazoo valley having reached that point.

Arrangements are being made by the Commissioners for a distribution of 160,000 Government rations]

JACKSON, Miss., March 13.—Reports from the overflowed districts are most unfavorable, and show great distress and suffering. The Governor leaves to-morrow for the scene of trouble, and will render all aid possible. Col. Hemingway, now at Memphis, is making every effort to relieve the sufferers of that section.

VICKSBURG, March 14.— Delta, La., has been abandoned to the flood, and the people are leaving it as fast as they can by every possible means. The levee in the rear of Delta is about to give way, in which case a new cut off would form down through Grant's Canal, resulting in the perfect destruction of that town and complete abandonment of Vicksburg as a river town. A Committee from Delta are soliciting subscriptions from merchants here for the protection of this levee, and of course are meeting with liberal responses.

Complete ruin is reported on Sunflower River, Deer Creek and Bogie Platie. The steamer "Sunflower" arrived to-day from that stream with an immense quantity of stock, people and plunder. Some plantations are five feet under water, others not less than two; only here and there a dry spot to be found; all an immense waste of water.

Maj. Hosie, from Newton, Miss., reports that locality and town completely under water, and cattle and other stock being rapidly killed out by gnats.

At this point (Vicksburg) the river has been rising at an average of from 3½ to 4 inches per day for the past three or four days.

A Severe Sentence.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 10.—L. L. Claxton, who has been on trial here in the Fayette County Circuit Court since last Thursday, charged with forgery, perjury and fraudulently issuing the seal of the Circuit Court, was to-night rearraigned, and in the remaining 44 indictments, with the exception of three or four, nolled. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 18 years in the Penitentiary, with 30 days solitary confinement. The case throughout has created no little excitement, and it was the general belief that he would get a much longer sentence than was given him. Claxton is about 56 years of age and from his present appearance it is hardly probable that he will live to serve out his sentence.

Adjustment of Pittsburg Labor Troubles.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The labor troubles here have all been amicably adjusted. The strike in the eight Pittsburg mills has been averted, and the lockout at the Homestead Steel Works adjusted. The Union men will resume work at Homestead on Tuesday. The agreement which the Bessamer Company asked workmen to sign has been amended by the withdrawal of the clause prohibiting Union men from working in the mill, and the clause reducing wages. A number of non-Union men, however, will be retained in the works, and while the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers disclaim any victory, it is still true the Association gained nearly every point demanded.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Bearing on the Garfield-Rosecrans Complications.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Herald says: We have been handed the following letter, written by Gen. Garfield, in January, 1880, which contains views differing so widely from those expressed in his famous Chase letter of 1863, that the public will read it with amazement, not unmingled with regret. We are informed that the original of this letter, in the handwriting of Gen. Garfield, is now in the possession of parties of the highest respectability. We have not seen the original, and, therefore, are not prepared to pronounce it genuine; but, genuine or not, it is an important addition to the spicy controversy now in progress, and as such we lay it before the public:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1880.

MY DEAR GENERAL—Yours of the 20th of December came just as I was leaving for Ohio, or it would have been answered sooner. I have tried for some time to get hold of the article in the New York Sun to which you refer, and have not yet been able to do so. I can only say, in the absence of the article itself, that any charge, whether it comes from Dana or any other liar, to the effect that it was in any sense untrue to you or unfaithful to our friendship, has no particle of truth in it. On my way from my army to Washington I met Mr. Stanton at Louisville, and when he denounced you in vigorous language I rebuked him, and earnestly defended you against his assault. I did the same, as you remember, in the House of Representatives very soon after I entered that body. If you will send me Dana's article, or if I can find a copy of it, I will, if you think best, write and publish a reply. It is true that I was an occasional correspondent of Sec. Chase. Several times while I was chief of your staff, he wrote to me in regard to the progress of the war, and asked my opinions on various questions connected with it. But I fearlessly challenge all the rascals in the world to publish any such letters as were written by me. They are welcome to all the capital they can make out of them.

With kindest regards, I am, as ever, your friend.
JAMES A. GARFIELD.

To. Gen. Rosecrans.

DANA'S EXPLANATION.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Sun prints the following, editorially:

"The letter from Gen. Garfield to Mr. Chase, written in July, 1863, which first appeared in the Sun of Wednesday last, has naturally excited attention, not only among persons interested in the military history of the Rebellion, but among those who wish to form a true estimate of the character of the late President of the United States. This letter shows that, while Gen. Garfield was Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, holding toward him not merely the relations of a subordinate officer, but those of a most intimate and confidential friend, he was at the same time writing to the Secretary of the Treasury letters which were calculated to discredit Rosecrans, and looking toward his removal from command of the Army of the Cumberland. The particular letter published by the Sun proves that this kind of treachery and double-dealing were practiced by Garfield at least three months before Gen. Rosecrans was finally removed.

"Contemporaries are led into the erroneous conclusion that it was this individual letter which ultimately caused the removal of Rosecrans; but this, we think, is a mistake. As we have repeatedly had occasion to aver, that event was brought about, not by this letter, but by another, or by others—we do not know how many others—written from Chattanooga in the month of October, 1863, but addressed, as this one was, to Mr. Chase. The existence of such a letter, or letters, and the fact that it was the contents thereof which finally determined Pres. Lincoln to remove Rosecrans, was stated, we believe, by Mr Lincoln to the Hon. Montgomery Blair in the month of November and December, 1863, and, as we know, it was stated by Mr. Stanton to Mr. C. A. Dana in the month of December. Thus it was that Gen. Garfield, without revealing to Gen. Rosecrans that he was in any way dissatisfied, or without informing him that he was communicating to members of the Administration points or facts calculated to bring about his removal, actually committed this act of treachery, and betrayed the man who most entirely trusted him. This is the plain truth about the late James A. Garfield."

MAYOR HARRISON'S OPINION.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Mayor Harrison writes to the Times that in 1864, being invited by a prominent gentleman of this City to be present at a private reception in honor of Gen. Garfield, he was struck by the high praise accorded by Garfield to Gen. Rosecrans. From the conversation he had with Garfield he found that he regarded Rosecrans as one of the most skillful of Generals, and as one of the most worthy of men. His commendation was earnest, and left no grounds for doubt as to its sincerity. The Mayor intimates that he regards the recently published letter attributed to Garfield and attacking Gen. Rosecrans as a forgery.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A friend of Garfield's, speaking of the lately published letters of the dead President, said to-day: "The truth of the matter is that during the entire war Seward and Stanton aimed to run the whole scheme of war from Washington. They encouraged letters from younger officers and a free criticism of all military moves They were jealous themselves of the prominence of any officer in the field, and managed to have every one who sought any prominence removed. Garfield's criticism of the Chickamauga campaign were views given with his usual frankness, of movements in which he himself took part, and were not aimed against any particular General or Commander. They were as much a criticism upon Stanton as Rosecrans. Rosecrans's removal was of a piece with the plan that resulted in a dozen other removals. It emenated from the Cabinet, and Garfield's letter had nothing to do with it. Mr. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War at that time, assures us there is reason for belief that much of the trouble to Rosecrans that is now being shouldered onto Garfield came entirely from the War Department, and was part of the peculiar policy which marked Stanton's administration."

SERGT. MASON

To be Dishonorably Discharged, Lose all Pay and Allowance, and be Imprisoned for Eight Years.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Gen. Hancock approves and promulgates in a general order the sentence of Sergt. John A. Mason, who attempted to shoot Guiteau. He is condemned by the Court Martial to be dishonorably discharged from the army, with the loss of all pay and allowance, and be confined at hard labor in a penitentiary for eight years, and the penitentiary at Albany is designated as the place, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

A Bear Hunt.

SUMMERFIELD, Ill., March 10.—About three months ago Dr. Hirschler brought a young cinnamon bear from the Rocky Mountains which succeeded last night in gaining his liberty. A club was organized at once, and in a short time the country was cressed in every direction in search of Mr. Bruin, but nothing has been found but his tracks now and then, which indicate that he has taken a straight course for Silver Creek bottom, which he will probably reach to-night, a mile or two below Lebanon, where it is supposed he will rendezvous for some time. Preparations for a grand hunt on Sunday are being made.

Found on the Beach.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 12.—The following was found on the beach in a box:

"Whoever picks this up report that the schooner "Fleetwing" is in a terrible condition, and about to be wrecked, off Cape Charles. No hope for a soul on board." No date is given.

Gold Going Away.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The "Germanic" takes out $750,000 gold and $142,000 silver bars. The motive for shipment is not understood, as the rate of exchange is below the shipping point.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The Chair submitted the response of the Secretary of War to the resolution calling for information as to additional works necessary at the Falls of the Ohio River to complete improvements there to serve the interest of the commerce of that river.

Sen. Morgan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported concurrent resolutions requesting the President to bring to the attention of the Government of Nicaragua the necessity of arranging by convention for a final settlement of all unadjusted claims existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of Nicaragua and claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua. The resolution was adopted.

The bill for a Commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic came up and was discussed upon pending the amendments. Sen. Bayard said the suppression of pure alcoholic stimulants would increase the use of opiates and drugs. He moved an amendment to include inquiry on this point, among others, to be assigned to the Commission.

Sen. Harris said the bill was too important to be proceeded with under the Anthony rule. He therefore objected to further consideration, but added that he would withdraw his objection if the Senate was disposed to vote on the bill and amendments.

Sen. Conger then moved the Senate proceed with the bill, and on this the ayes and nays were ordered. Pending the call Sen. Bayard claimed precedence for the Tariff Commission bill.

Sen. Ferry made the point of order that the motion of his colleague had already been made and that of Sen. Bayard could not be entertained.

After remarks by Sens. George, Morgan and Sherman, Conger's motion prevailed, and the liquor commission bill was taken up—yeas, 26; nays, 24—a party vote, except that Maxey and Davis (Ill) voted aye; Morrill voted no with the Democrats.

The pending amendment by Bayard was lost by a party vote—ayes, 24; nays, 25. Cameron (Wis.) and Davis (Ill.) voted aye with the Democrats.

The bill was then reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole and the number of the commission was fixed at seven, in order the diverse sentiments on the temperance issue might be sufficiently represented, and the time within which the commission shall report was fixed at 18 months. The bill then passed—ayes, 34; nays, 14.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of a Commission of seven persons, not more than four of whom shall be of the same political party or to be advocates of prohibition, to hold office not exceeding two years, who shall investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, public health and the general welfare, and who shall inquire as to the principal results of license and prohibitory legislation. The Commissioners are to serve without salary, and report within 18 months of the passage of the act. An appropriation of $10,0.0 is made for their expenses.

There was a protracted struggle for precedence of consideration for pending measures, in which the respective merits of the Tariff Commission bill, Japanese idemnity fund and Presidential count measures were detailed at length and occupied the remainder of the day.

A charge by Sen. Beck that the Prohibitionists were seeking delay in action on the tariff, and that journals owned by them had made avowals to this effect was met by counterchages.

The Chair ruled the discussion out of order, as involving the merits of bills not under consideration.

The motion to proceed to the Japanese idemnity fund bill was negatived—yeas, 14; nays, 33.

On motion of Sen. Bayard the tariff bill was taken up and informally laid aside as unfinished business for Monday.

Sen. Voorhees introduced a bill appropriating $125,000 for the improvement of the Wabash River. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Thompson presented the minority report of the Committee on Elections on the case of M. D. Ball, declaring him entitled to a seat as delegate from Alaska. Ordered printed.

The Speaker laid before the House four memorials from citizens of Utah—one from 10,966 young ladies, one from 14,035 young men, one from 15,000 women, and one from 12,378 men, for a suspension of further action on all bills relating to Utah, and for the appointment of a commission of honorable and unprejudiced men and women to inquire into and determine upon the state of affairs in that Territory.

Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution making an appropriation of $10,000, to be immediately available, to enable the Light House Board to meet extraordinary expenses consequent on the flood in the Mississippi River. Passed.

The House went into Committee on the private calendar. The first bill on the calendar was for the relief of Charles P. Chouteau, and gave rise to some discussion, pending which the Committee rose informally and the House passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to use Government vessels for the transportation and distribution of rations furnished by the United States to sufferers by the Mississippi overflow. The Committee then resumed its session.

Debate on the Chouteau bill continued at great length. The Committee finally agreed to report the bill to the House, with the recommendation that it be recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee rose and a few bills of a personal nature passed.

A report was received from the Secretary of State regarding the imprisonment in Mexico of Thomas Shields and two other American citizens. The report states that the resolution of the House calling for information relative thereto was transmitted to Minister Morgan, who, it was alleged by Shields, took no steps to procure their release, and the following telegram was received in reply: "The statement of Shields with regard to me is false. Learning they were arrested, I brought the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. They were released and were again rearrested a few days since for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Particulars by mail."

Recess until 7:30, the evening session for consideration of pension bills only.

At the night session 77 pension bills passed and the House adjourned until Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Sen. Sherman presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati asking Congress to take steps to relieve suffering caused by the overflow of the Mississippi River. Referred.

Sen. Lapham offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit the Senate a list of all Indian reservations on which troops are stationed, and information touching the destruction thereon by troops.

The following reports were made: To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; to extend to Indians the protection of the laws of States and Territories; for the erection of a public building at Hot Springs, Ark.; for the appointment of a committee on public expenditures, to consist of seven Senators.

Sen. Plum gave notice that he would call up the postoffice appropriation bill for consideration to-morrow.

The Tariff Commission bill was taken up, and Sen. Slater maintained that the greatest hindrance to the achievement of commercial supremacy was protection, and the only condition on which we could win success was the adoption of free trade.

After an executive session of three hours, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Belmont, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to what compensation had been paid by the State Department to Trescott, as Envoy to South American Governments; also, out of what appropriation he had been or is to be paid; also, by what law he had been appointed or employed in the State Department at any time since the 4th of March, 1877, and what compensation had been paid him since that time.

Mr. Williams (Wis.), Chairman of the same Committee, objected.

A bill to establish a railway bridge across the Mississippi, between Wabash and a point below the mouth of the Chippewa River, was passed.

Mr. Butterworth reported the army appropriation bill, appropriating $29,299,380. Committee of the Whole.

Bills introduced and referred.

By Mr. Dunn—To supply rations, etc., to sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi; also, for the repair of levees.

The Army Appropriations bill ordered printed and recommitted, provides for an aggregate appropriation of $27,431,698, based upon estimates aggregating $30,337,386, and is an increase of $743,898 over the appropriations of last year. The bill contains a clause providing for the compulsory retirement of officers at 62 years of age, and a further provision referring what are known as "4th of July claims" to the Court of Claims.

By Lord and Lacey—Concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan relative to polygamy.

A similar memorial from the people of Milwaukee was presented.

By Mr. Robertson—For the protection of life and property endangered by the floods of he Mississippi River.

By Mr. Murch—Calling on the President for information as to the use of United States troops to overawe alleged labor movements in Nebraska.

By Mr. Hooker—Appropriating $500,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. Chalmers (Miss.)—For the preservation and repair of levees.

By Mr. Hazeltine—To make United States notes legal tender for customs.

By Mr. Cassidy—To authorize the issue of silver certificates of certain denominations.

On motion of Mr. Young (O.), resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi overflow were read and referred.

Mr. Hiscock stated the Committee on Appropriations had the matter under consideration and was in communication with the Secretary of War, who said he had sufficient supplies on hand to last until March 20, or probably the 1st of April.

Mr. Bland, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill to establish a branch mint at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill was taken up to punish polygamy, on which on the 8th of March the point of order had been made by Converse (Ohio) that it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole, as it provided for appropriation. Converse called attention to the fact that the bill provided for the appointment of five Commissioners at a salary of $5,000 each. He cited precedents in support of his point of order.

Mr. Haskell, contended the precedent cited was not applicable; there was not a line in the bill which required appropriation from the public treasury or attached any liability to the Government for the payment of these Commissioners. It merely proposed a local election system in Utah, and the Territorial laws provided that every election officer should be allowed fair compensation. These Commissioners, therefore, would be paid out of the Territorial funds; they would not be Federal officers in any sense of the term.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) denied that the Democratic side fought the anti-Polygamy bill under cover. He did not know a single member who was not ready to demonstrate his opposition to polygamy. He appealed to his Democratic friends to withdraw the point of order, if gentlemen on the other side would allow full and free discussion and opportunity to amend the bill. Some doubted its wisdom; he did not; he was ready to vote for it as a step in the right direction.

Mr. Springer, in supporting the point of order, declared the object of the Democratic side was not to delay the bill but to consider it, as other bills were considered, under the rules of the House, and it would then be found that the Democrats would be as ready as the Republicans to pass stringent measures for the suppression of polygamy.

The Speaker, in an elaborate decision, overruled the point of order, on the ground that the bill did not require the appropriation of money from the United States treasury, inasmuch as the officers provided for became a part of the electoral system of the Territory, and consequently their salaries would be payable out of the Territorial treasury.

Mr. Converse appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Haskell the appeal was laid upon the table—yeas, 119; nays, 80—a party vote.

Mr. Haskell then demanded the previous question on the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Townshend represented that some time should be allowed for debate, but was met with cries for the regular order from the Republican side.

The Democrats then refrained from voting, and the vote on demanding the previous question being 119 to 4, the point of no quorum was raised.

Mr. Robeson immediately moved a call of the House, and it was ordered.

Mr. Randall asked that reasonable time—about two hours—be allowed for discussion, and that the bill be open to amendments, but he was interrupted by cries of "regular order" from the Republican side, which were repeated from the Democratic side, when Haskell attempted to state the reason which impelled him to ask for the immediate passage of the bill.

A motion to adjourn having been made and defeated on a yea and nay vote, Robeson withdrew his motion for a call of the House. An attempt was then made to arrive at some compromise, but the Democrats insisted upon being permitted to offer amendments, and Haskell stated his determination to have the bill passed without amendment, knowing as he did that enemies of the bill had been lurking around the lobbies begging for opportunity to have amendments adopted.

No satisfactory arrangement was arrived at, and Mr. Springer moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Lost—yeas, 74; nays, 96.

Then followed another roll call on a motion to adjourn, which was again defeated; Cassidy (Nev.) being the only Democrat who voted with the Republicans on this as on every motion. The question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and no quorum voted.

A call of the House was ordered, but on motion of Haskell further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the House took a recess until 11:30 A. M. to-morrow, when the bill will retain the position which it has at present.

LOCAL OPTION.

Sen. Bayard's Views on the Temperance Question.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Touching the proceedings of the Methodist Conference at Wilmington, Del., wherein Sen. Bayard was berated for having written a letter doubting the constitutionality of local option laws, the Senator, in an interview published in the Critic, says:

"I can only say that, so far as the charge is concerned about my selling my influence to the whisky men, it is false. I never received from any source one cent of money for political work. It only goes to show to what extremes these temperence fanatics in their desperation will go to further their ideas. I am glad, however, that the gentlemen saw proper to make his charge in Delaware. It is, however, unnecessary to attempt to answer such fanatics. I do not believe any man has a greater horror of intemperance than I, and my appreciation of its dangers and evil effects grows with my experience of human affairs; but the greater the evil the more essential to apply the right principle to its cure; and for the reasons I have stated, and many others, I hope the experiment of 'local option' will not be tried by our Legislature, but increased checks under the license system be continued."

MOONSHINERS.

Deputy Collector Davis Waylaid and Riddled with Bullets by Tennessee Moonshiners.

NASHVILLE, March 13.—The body of Deputy U. S. Collector Davis was brought to McMinnville this morning, after the inquest. His assailants were concealed behind an embankment of logs, covered with fresh cut cedar boughs, and were armed with shot guns and pistols. Vickers, the companion of Davis, was riding by his side; Campbell and the others were following a quarter of a mile back. When Davis was shot off his horse, Vickers galloped back to the others of the revenue party. Campbell and his party coming up saw one of the assassins run out from the brush and put his pistol to Davis head and shoot. Oyster cans were found behind the ambuscade, freshly opened. They had been purchased in McMinnville at Martin's store. Davis' brains were shot out, and over 30 bullet holes were in his body.

McMINNVILLE, March 14.—J. M. Davis, the celebrated raider of moonshiners, was waylaid and killed about three miles from this place. Thos. Vickers, who was with Davis, says there were 20 men in the gang who did the shooting.

Fate of a Woman who Married a Chinaman.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Mrs. Tempy Davis Sam was found late this afternoon lying dead in a dingy basement under a saloon on St. Clair, near Water street, with two frightful gashes in the left side of the neck; face, neck, hands, dress, bed and floor drenched with blood, an open razor on the floor, where it evidently dropped from her right hand. She was married in Cincinnati last July to a Chinaman called George Sam, having left her previous husband (Davis) in Arkansas. It is supposed she feared prosecution for bigamy.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1882.

The business of the country made a less favorable showing for the week just closed than during the previous one. The number of failures was 15 more—143 against 128 the previous week. The percentage of failures was greater in the Southern States than elsewhere, the West being next. The Middle and Eastern States had about half the number of failures of the sections mentioned above, while the Pacific show the least. The roads have continued in bad condition, and storms have been prevalent. While the indications are not positively cheerful for a large Spring trade, there is hopefulness that when the weather becomes settled a fair amount of briskness will set in. Business men are careful and conservative, and while the Spring's trade may not be up to that of last year, it will be done on a solid basis, and actual depression will be avoided.

Tuesday's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 6 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 7@8 ₱ cent. Bar silver, 114c. Sterling Exchange steady; $4.85½ for 60 days and $4.88½ for sight. Government bonds—¼ cent. higher for extended 5's; ¼ ₱ cent. lower for 4's registered. State securities dull, except Tennessee mixed, which were ¾c lower. Railroad bonds fairly active and higher. Stocks—After the market became fairly active and a fractional advance of 1¼@2 ₱ cent., in which Denver & Rio Grande, New Jersey Central, Lackawana, and Wabash preferred were most prominent, while Richmond & Danville sold up 1 per cent.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 100¾; U. S. 5's extended, 102⅝; 4½'s coupons, 113¾; 4's coupons, 118c; Pacific sixes of 95 125.

STATE STOCKS.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.
Old Tennessees	48¼	48½	49	40	46¾	48¼
New Tennes'e's	50	50	50	50	46¾	48
Old Virginia's	30	33	30	30	35	34
Va. con. 6's, p'd	14	13	13	14	13	13¼
Missouri 6's	112	112¼	112	112	112¼	112¼
Louisiana 7½'s	65	64½	65	65	64	63½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.
U. S. 6's extend	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
U. S. 5's extend	102½	102¼	102¼	102⅝	102⅜	103⅜
U. S. 4½'s, coup	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 4's, coup.	118⅝	118	118	118⅛	118⅛	118
Sterling, sight	485¾	490	490	486¾	486¾	490½
Sterling, 60 day	483¾	485¾	485¾	485¾	486	485¾
Pacific 6's of '95	125	126	125	125	125	126

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending March 7 and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 9,530,192	$ 8,223,247
Previously reported	70,446,242	87,371,038
Total since Jan. 1	$79,976,434	$95,594,289

The exports of specie for the week ending March 11, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 261,034	$ 940,408
Previously reported	2,090,057	11,294,338
Total since Jan 1	$2,457,081	$12,234,746

The imports of specie for the week ending March 11, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$1,555,210	$ 54,757
Previously reported	5,490,376	649,255
Total since Jan. 1	$7,051,586	$700,032

The United States Treasury now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $370,979,300; bonds deposited during the week, $1,750,000; bonds withdrawn during the week, $1,322,000. National bank currency outstanding, Currency notes, $360,784,304; gold notes, $805,404. The customs receipts at Washington on Monday amounted to $814,705, and internal revenue receipts $534,000. The Treasury received $200,000 in National bank notes for redemption; the total of such receipts for the week, compared with the same week of 1881, being as follows:

	1881.	1882.
New York	$ 88,000	$400,000
Boston	85,000	122,000
Philadelphia	55,000	137,000
Miscellaneous	617,000	849,000
Total	$1,145,000	$1,508,000

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$6,502,00
Specie, decrease	2,608,700
Legal tenders, decrease	460,600
Deposits, decrease	4,631,100
Circulation, decrease	35,600
Reserve, increase	3,336,875

Banks now hold $687,825 in excess of legal requirements.

DRY GOODS.

The Spring season for dry goods is now fairly inaugurated, and buyers are arriving in force to purchase from first hands at sources of supply. Buyers are cautious. They are disposed to purchase freely to supply present wants, but do not anticipate future supplies very far ahead. Preference is given for the finer class